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REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE WAYS AND MEANS OF FINANCING EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS OF FINANCING EDUCATION

The outline of educational development of the country has been laid down in the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education known as " Post-War Educational Development in India " published in January, 1944. This Report has also supplied estimates of the cost of the various programmes and stages of educational development. The practical experience gained since then in the Provinces as well as at the Centre, however, indicates that the recommendations made in the above Report require to be modified in certain material respects.

The question of our future programme of education was raised at the 14th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education and at the All-India Education Conference held in January, 1948. It was generally agreed that the period of forty years laid down in the Report for introducing an eight years course of compulsory education must be curtailed and, if necessary for the purpose, the stage upto which compulsion should be enforced would also be reduced. It was, however, agreed that the period of compulsion would in no case be less than five years i.e. for the age group 6—11.

The estimates of cost, as calculated in the Report, were also out-of date. Owing to increased cost of living, basic pay must be higher and dearness and other allowances must also be provided for.

The following, inter alia, are the resolutions passed by the Conference :—

(*i*) That the period of forty years contemplated by the Central Advisory Board of Education as necessary for the completion of the work of universal compulsory education should be substantially curtailed.

(*ii*) That the view of the Central Advisory Board of Education that provision should be made for universal, free and compulsory Basic Education for a period of 8 years be endorsed ; but if, for financial and other practical reasons, it is not possible for the Educational Authorities to make provision forthwith for the whole eight-year period, planning in the first instance may be confined to a five-year period.

It was decided to appoint a Committee to examine the existing financial resources and the programme for educational development for all Provinces and States and to make suggestions to ensure that educational development may not be held up for want of funds.

The Government of India accordingly appointed a Committee consisting of the following members :—

1. Hon'ble Shri B. G. Kher. M.A., LL.B., Premier, Bombay Province.
2. Dr. B. P. Adarkar, M.A. (Cantab), Ministry of External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations.
3. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon), Educational Adviser to the Government of India.
4. Acharya Narendra Deo, D. Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University.
5. Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.A. (Oxon), Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India.
6. **Shri Rustom P. Masani, M.A., J. P.**

7. Shri V. Narahari Rao, formerly Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance.

8. The Hon'ble Shri N.R. Sarker, Finance Minister, Government of West Bengal.

9. Prof. K. T. Shah, Member, Constituent Assembly.

Dr. Bina Chatterjee, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, acted as Secretary to the Committee.

The Agenda considered by the Committee is given in Appendix 'A'.

The Committee held three sessions in New Delhi, on May 1, July 12 and August 28 and 29 respectively.

Shri Narahari Rao did not attend any one of the meetings of the Committee, but Shri Ram Gopal, Joint Secretary, attended the second meeting and Mr. Mathias, Deputy Secretary, attended the third meeting on behalf of the Ministry of Finance.

Prof. K. T. Shah did not attend the first meeting and the Hon'ble Mr. N. R. Sarker could not attend the first two meetings. He, however, sent a very useful Memorandum (Appendix 'B') for the meeting of the Committee.

At its first meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher was elected Chairman of the Committee.

COST

In order to give an idea of the expenditure involved in launching a full educational programme, statements of expenditure for the various stages of education, based on certain assumptions, have been worked out (Appendix 'C').

BASIC EDUCATION

It is hoped that compulsion for the 6—11 age group will be introduced throughout the country within a period of ten years by two five-year plans. It is then proposed to extend compulsion to the age group 11—14 within a further period of five years.

While the Committee is of the view that the pay scales should be such as to attract and retain the right type of persons to the teaching profession, it feels that only the minima for trained teachers could be laid down. In the opinion of the Committee, no Primary School Teacher, who is trained, should receive a salary of less than Rs. 40 per mensem. The dearness allowance should be 25% in the rural areas and 50% in the urban areas. The individual pay scales would, however, have to be decided by the Provinces in relation to local circumstances and the financial position of the Province. The structure of allowances should also conform to the general structure of allowances prevalent in the Provinces. The figures mentioned above indicate, in the opinion of the Committee, minima to which the Provinces must conform if they are to have the right type of teachers.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The estimates are based on the assumption that 20% of the pre-Secondary children will go in for High School education. Here also only the minima for trained teachers can be indicated. Trained graduates should be paid in the scale of Rs. 80-220 with a selection grade of Rs. 150—300.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

It is assumed that one in ten of the High School pupils will go to the University and the cost per capita will be Rs. 400 per annum.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

It is intended that the whole populationbetween 15—30 should be given Social Education in two periods of eight years (Ref. Table M 1 in Appendix C) each and the cost per capita will be Rs. 5 per annum.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In the initial period, Matriculates may be given only one year's training as an emergency measure but they should be required to come back for refresher courses.

School Medical Service and Physical Education may both be combined and 10% of the gross expenditure at every stage of Education may be assumed to be spent on this item.

The estimates have been prepared on the assumption that a start from complete scratch will be made and that the attendance will conform strictly to the percentages and population as worked out in the tables. This, however, would not give a correct picture as almost half the children who would be brought under compulsion are already attending school on a voluntary basis. As soon as compulsion is applied to any one age group, the number of voluntary pupils will show a tendency to increase. In addition, the cost in respect of all such children would tend to rise, as the revised scales of pay and allowances would have to be applied also to them.

Concentrating only on the five-year programme of Basic Education, it may be said that the total as calculated in Table 'C' should, therefore, be increased by certain percentages because of increased salaries of teachers in existing schools, the cost of educating older children who may voluntarily join the new schools and other expenses which would follow from the increase in the number of pupils at all stages. The following table will give an approximate idea of the expenditure to be incurred during the next five years on Basic Education alone in Provinces and States :—

			Expenditure on compulsory Education for age group 6—11.	Incidental charges. [in lakhs]	**Total Expenditure.**
1949=50	..	..	1,148·10	574·05 (=50% of Col. 2)	**1,722·15**
1950=51	..	..	2,332·24	932·90 (=40% of Col. 2)	**3,265·14**
1951=52	..	..	3,583·98	1,075·19 (=30% of Col. 2)	**4,659·17**
1952=53	..	..	4,880·99	976·20 (=20% of Col. 2)	**5,857·19**
1953=54	..	..	6,215·78	621·58 (=10% of Col. 2)	**6,837·36**

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The percentages of incidental expenses have been reduced year by year on the ground that as more and more students are covered by the compulsory schemes, the margin of excess over the figures shown in the table is bound to decreas[illegible]

DIFFICULTIES

Even a cursory glance at the various estimates will show that it is almost impossible to meet this cost from the Provincial resources supplemented by the Central grants. It is hoped that the Provincial and Central resources will materially improve, but in any case, the difficulties indicate the determination which is required if the problem of education has to be solved.

The following table indicates the position in the Provinces and Centrally Administered Areas on the basis of 1948-49 budgets. The total sum provided for Education comes to Rs. 30,86,18,000 out of the total Revenue of Rs. 249,02,45,000.

Province.	Budget Estimates 1948-49. Revenue.	Budget Estimates 1948-49. Expenditure on Education.
	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	13,11,62,000	86,69,000
Bihar	21,56,78,000	1,20,12,000
Bombay	41,38,42,000	7,93,70,000
Central Provinces and Berar	15,74,50,000	2,38,56,000
East Punjab	15,23,73,000	1,35,92,000
Madras	55,94,31,000	8,20,43,000
Orissa	6,81,55,000	97,10,000
United Provinces	45,86,65,000	5,31,93,000
West Bengal	31,18,52,000	2,14,53,000
Ajmer-Merwara	31,87,000	14,96,000
Coorg	49,56,000	3,08,000
Delhi	1,34,94,000	29,16,000
Total ..	249,02,45,000	30,86,18,000

At the Centre the budget provision for the total expenditure to be met from Revenue in 1948-49 (excluding Railways) is Rs. 2,88,70,99,000 whereas the budget provision for Education (excluding Railway Schools) to be met from Revenue is Rs. 5,83,52,940. The budget provision for expenditure on Railways in 1948-49 is Rs.1,59,78,00,000 whereas approximate expenditure on Railway Schools is Rs. 18,00,000.

If the Educational programme is to be accelerated, we must on the one hand increase the Provincial and Central resources and on the other exercise every possible economy. A programme of priorities between the various branches of Educational Development must also be laid down so that the available resources are not frittered.

INCREASE IN RESOURCES

The existing Provincial budgets are themselves an index of the present inflationary position. There seems little prospect of real increase in the educational allotment in the Provincial budgets in the next four or five years. Even after weighing the difficulties of fixing any definite percentages for expenditure on particular lines of development whether Education, Agriculture, Public-health or other items, the Committee is of the opinion that the Provincial Governments should try and spend about 20% of their total budget on Education.

The amount spent on Education by the Centre is extremely small. This may be partly due to the fact that Education is a Provincial subject under the *Constitution*, but whatever be the reason the position requires to be reviewed. The ideal may be to increase the resources allotted to Provinces so that they may spend more on Education. The Centre, nevertheless, should be prepared to spend a very much larger amount on education without disturbing the present constitutional responsibilities. The Committee recommends that the Centre should spend about 10% of its budget on Educational Development both in the Central areas and as grants-in-aid to Provinces. In respect of Provincial plans, the Committee holds that 70% of the expenditure be borne by the Local Bodies and Provinces and the remaining 30% by the Centre.

The Committee has carefully considered the proposal to raise money by an Education Cess, but past experience shows that the Cess has not produced sufficient revenue for the purpose. Apart from this consideration, the Committee was of opinion that the money for financing educational schemes should come from general revenues and the proceeds of any particular tax should not be earmarked for education.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Government may enact suitable legislation for ensuring that an adequate percentage of the income of charitable trusts is allocated for expenditure on education, provided the Government may exempt certain specified types of trusts, for example, a medical trust, etc. from the operation of such law. All contributions for education, approved by the Provincial Governments, should be exempted from income-tax. The Committee also holds that in the case of industrial and business concerns, expenditure on education, approved by the Provincial Government may be considered as establishment expenses for the purpose of income-tax.

PRIORITIES IN THE VARIOUS SCHEMES OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

As indicated above, the programme of compulsory Basic Education must now be limited to a period of about 5 years and not 8 years, as recommended in the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The introduction of compulsory Junior Basic Education for the children of 6—11 within a period of 10 years must receive top priority in any Government scheme of Educational Development. If financial conditions compel, the programme may be extended over a larger period, but in no circumstances should it be given up. This responsibility must be undertaken without, however, detriment to the existing facilities for Secondary and Higher Education. Special attention should be given to the provision of such higher studies as will be necessary for increasing the agricultural and industrial potential of the country. If necessary, some increase in the fees in the post-compulsory stage of education may be permitted, provided a substantial number of free places are available to meritorious students in straitened circumstances.

ECONOMIES IN EXPENDITURE

Regarding the non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equipment the Committee considers that Primary School buildings should definitely be of pattern costing not more than Rs. 3 per sq. ft. Wherever conditions permit, loans should be raised for meeting the capital cost or such part thereof as may be necessary. Double shifts, as an emergency measure, may be introduced in schools and the same school buildings should be used for both shifts provided different teachers are employed in each shift. On educational grounds it is not considered suitable that the same teacher should serve in both shifts.

Though the ideal teacher-pupil ratio for the Primary Stage is 1 : 30, for the sake of economy in expenditure as well as to meet the shortage of teachers, the ratio of 1 : 40 may be maintained for the first five years.

The Committee also recommends that voluntary efforts should be encouraged for meeting the capital and recurring cost of education and voluntary organisations should be induced to run educational institutions with such assistance from Government as may be feasible.

Another measure to meet shortage of teachers may be that students, after passing their Matriculation or equivalent examination, should be required to serve as teachers for Adult Education for a period of at least six months and Government may enact necessary legislation for the purpose.

The supreme need of Educational Development in a democracy, particularly in a new democracy, is self evident. The task of translating this need into action would require courage, faith and determination. It is hoped that the present financial stringency is only a passing phase. It is of utmost importance that the public at large should know the difficulties in implementing the various schemes of Educational

Development which by common consent are urgently necessary. The Committee is anxious that expenditure on education should be considered by all concerned as highly productive, as it will in itself assist in increasing the supply of other goods and services.

The recommendations of the Committee may be briefly summarised as follows :—

(*i*) The State must undertake the responsibility of providing at least Junior Basic Education for every body without, however, detriment to existing facilities for Secondary and Higher Education. Special attention should be given to the provision of such higher studies as will be necessary for increasing the industrial and agricultural potential of the country.

(*ii*) The Provinces should aim at introducing universal compulsory Education for the children of 6—11 age-group within a period of ten years but if financial conditions compel, the programme may be extended over a larger period but in no circumstances should it be given up.

(*iii*) The basic minimum salary of trained Basic School teachers should be Rs. 40 per mensem, and should on no account be reduced.

(*iv*) In view of the present emergency, the Committee, with great reluctance, agrees that only for five years, the teacher-pupil ratio may be 1 : 40 instead of 1 : 30, though from the educational point of view, this change would be most undesirable. The ratio of 1 : 30 should be restored earlier if possible, but in any case the position must be reviewed at the end of five years.

(*v*) In urban areas, where conditions justify, the same school buildings should be used for two shifts provided different teachers are employed in each shift.

(*vi*) Some increase in the fees in the post-compulsory stage of Education i.e., Senior Basic, Pre-Secondary and above, may be permitted, provided a substantial number of free places are available to meritorious students in straitened circumstances. (Acharya Narendra Deo did not agree).

(*vii*) The Government may enact suitable legislation for ensuring that an adequate percentage of the income of all charitable trusts is allocated for expenditure on education provided that the Government may exempt certain specified types of trust, e.g., a medical trust, etc., from the operation of such law.

(*viii*) Students after passing their Matriculation or equivalent examination, should, subject to such conditions as may be laid down, be required to serve as teachers for Adult Education for a period of at least six months and Government may enact necessary legislation for the purpose. (Shri R. P. Masani did not agree).

(*ix*) Voluntary efforts should be encouraged for meeting the capital and recurring cost of Education and voluntary organisations should be induced to run educational institutions with such assistance from Government as may be feasible.

(*x*) Wherever conditions permit, loans should be raised for meeting the capital cost or such part thereof as may be necessary.

(*xi*) A fixed percentage of Central and Provincial Revenues—about 10% of the Central and 20% of the Provincial—should be earmarked for education by the respective Governments. (The Hon'ble Mr. N. R. Sarker did not agree. See Appendix 'D').

(*xii*) About 70% of the expenditure on education should be borne by the Local Bodies and Provinces and the remaining 30% by the Centre.

(*xiii*) All contributions for education approved by the Provincial or Central Government should be exempted from income-tax.

(*xiv*) The expenditure incurred on education by industrial or business concerns should also, if approved by the Provincial or Central Government, be treated as establishment expenses for purpose of income-tax.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE WAYS AND MEANS OF FINANCING EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. To consider in the light of present conditions the finances (recurring and non-recurring) required for the different stages of a comprehensive system of education for India.

2. To consider the ways and means of raising the necessary finances by means of any or all of the following methods :—

(*i*) *Central Grants* :—Allocation of the sources of revenue between the Central and the Provincial Governments under the New Constitution; scope and extent of grants from Central Revenues,

(*a*) to Provincial Governments,
(*b*) for Central All-India Schemes of Development,
(*c*) to Universities and other All-India Institutions.

(*ii*) *Levy of an Education Cess* :—Its feasibility and details of its levy, administration and distribution.

(*iii*) *Educational Loans* :—Purposes for which educational loans may be raised and the terms on which they should be raised and applied.

3. To consider any other feasible suggestions for raising the finances for educational development programme.

APPENDIX B

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE WAYS AND MEANS OF FINANCING EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

By

N. R. Sarker, Finance Minister, Government of West Bengal

WAYS AND MEANS OF FINANCING NON-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN SOME FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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14. Appendix II gives a brief summary of the system of control over, and ways and means of financing non-University education in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, France, Russia and Italy. It will appear therefrom that except in the two new countries of Australia and New Zealand, and France and Italy, non-University education is everywhere controlled locally and the finance is largely raised locally.

15. In England the control rests with the Local Educational Authority which is the same as the Council of the County or the Country Borough. As regards finance, State grants account for 47 per cent. of the total expenditure whereas 53 per cent. of the expenditure is raised by local rates.

16. In the United States of America the control rests with the local School Districts. Local taxation, which is mostly property taxation, accounts for 83·2 per cent. of the total expenditure on education. In Canada, the State grants account for only about 19 per cent. of the total expenditure and the local rates produce the balance. In some States of Canada as much as 95 per cent. of the expenditure is raised by local taxation. In Russia, in 1928-29 local taxation was responsible for 70·7 per cent. of the total expenditure, the State grants accounting for the balance. In Italy and France, Government find 70 and 77 per cent., respectively, for the total expenditure, local rates being responsible for 30 per cent. and 23 per cent., respectively.

17. The local rates are in almost all cases taxes on property. Thus in almost every country it is the local property owners who pay for the bulk of the expenditure on non-University Education.

18. In America education has been specially connected with land. Since 1803 United States Government, upon the organisation of all the new States, have set aside from the public domain for the benefit of the public schools therein from 1 to 4 square miles of land in each township of 6 square miles. The proceeds of the sale of these lands make up the principal part of the permanent school funds of such States. The income of permanent school funds and unsold school lands constitute about 1·2 per cent. of the revenue receipts of the schools of the country. The Land Grants Colleges are also a special feature in the United States. By the Land Grant Act of 1862 a grant of 30,000 acres of public land was made to each State to form a College of Agriculture and Mechanic

Arts. Later, however, with the progress of industrialisation in U.S.A. it came to be recognised that the burden of the school tax should not be confined to general property alone but should be spread to other forms of taxes as well such as taxes on income, business, co-operation tax, etc.

SUGGESTION FOR INDIA

19. In this country, too, education has been traditionally supported by land. The 80,000 pathshalas and muktabs which according to Max Muller's estimate existed in pre-British Bengal were maintained largely from the revenue derived from lands granted by local Zemindars and other men.

20. An allocation from taxation of land is but the modern form of grants of land. As already pointed out non-University education in most countries is now financed mostly by taxation of property and not by grants.

21. In this country, particularly in the Province of West Bengal, education is mostly privately managed and financed mostly by fees, land grants and donations supplemented by Government aid. The village is very often proud to possess a school and the villagers contribute to it according to their capacity either in cash or in kind. Any scheme that we now want to develop should not interfere with this sense of pride which is associated with local control and should also take advantage of the springs of local finance. After achievement of freedom a tendency on the part of the people to increasing dependance on the State is clearly noticeable. Though this spirit cannot be altogether ignored the spirit of self-help should be equally fostered. In the prevailing conditions of Indian economy the commonest form of income in the villages which contain nearly 90 per cent. of the total Indian population is income from land and property. In order, however, to put this principle on a regular footing the donations from the land owners and the fees from the boys must have to be substituted by a form of taxation of land. In our present context it would not therefore be very unreal to expect that 50 per cent. of the expenditure on non-University education should be raised by local taxation of land and property, the remaining 50 per cent. being shared equally, between the Centre and the Provincial Government.

22. A point about the advisability of a direct and specific education tax, which as stated above should defray 50 per cent. of the total cost of non-University education, would present itself for consideration in this context. To finance its increased education budget the State may impose new taxes or may enhance the rates of existing taxes, the proceeds of which go to swell the general revenues. The State or a duly authorised public authority may also, as an alternative, impose specific education tax, such as the land and property tax suggested above, the proceeds of which are earmarked for the purposes of education. Under either plan there is first a device to increase the total revenue of the State and then the increased expenditure on education, but the second plan has some special merits which make it suitable for a large measure of application. Of all direct taxes a specific education tax would be the least unpopular as its benefits will be very real and immediate to all those who pay the tax in the shape of increased educational facilities for their children and decreased expense on education as at least in the primary stage for which education would be completely free. There should be no apprehension that the Government might spend the revenue from the tax on less urgent or unproductive purposes. The proceeds of the taxes being kept apart for education, any temptation to divert the same, in whole or in part, to some other object or objects would be subject to an effective brake and there would be also no inter-departmental rivalry in grabbing a share of the increased income of the State from the tax or taxes. The provision that the remaining 50 per cent. of the education cost should be met half each by Central and Provincial Governments from general revenues will help spreading out the burden of educational finance over the country as a whole. While the U.S.A. affords the most outstanding example of a direct and specific tax on education in the form of a property tax, other examples also may be cited such as, in England, the tax on imported beer (called whisky money), the high-school tax in Canada, etc. The local rate in England for the purpose of education is also a specific education tax. The U.S.A. relies upon specific education tax not only for the purpose of primary education but has made large experiments in such taxation also for non-University education, such as the collateral inheritance tax (in Missourie), a tax on fertilisers (in South Carolina), a tax on Kerosene (in Alabama), etc. Generally, a direct educational tax is preferred to appropriations in the U.S.A., " since it guarantees a stable revenue and increases automatically with the increase of population, while the periodical, usually biennial, request for appropriations is apt to mean the intrusion of political considerations into education."

23. In order that the finances which can be raised as above may prove adequate, the scale of expenditure has got to be adjusted accordingly. We must not have any scale which is beyond the means of the local people. If control vests with the local people they will readily part with some money in order that the school which to them is usually an object of pride may run efficiently and their boys and girls may get good education free of charge.

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APPENDIX II

A NOTE ON EDUCATIONAL FINANCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In England there are two main sources of educational finance, *viz.*—

(*i*) Parliamentary grants.

(*ii*) Local rates.

.2 The council of every county, and of every county borough, is the Local Education Authority for higher and elementary education ; for the purpose of elementary education autonomous powers are conferred upon boroughs with a population of over 10,000 and urban districts with a population of over 20,000. All parliamentary grants are made direct to the Local Education Authority. The grants together with the net proceeds of such local rates as they are empowered to levy are distributed by the Local Education Authorities among the schools within their jurisdiction.

3. The following is the full list of the sources of revenue of the Local Education Authorities :—

(1) Grants from the Board of Education ;

(2) Grants from the Home Office for children in industrial schools ;

(3) Revenue under the "Local Taxation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890". These payments (sometimes irreverently called "Whisky Money") are made from a fund into which are paid certain additional duties imposed on beer and spirits. A part of this fund is apportioned among the country councils by the Local Government Board. This revenue is ear-marked for Higher Education, and any portion not expended for this purpose in any year must be carried forward and so applied in some succeeding year.

(4) Grants under the "Agricultural Rates Act, 1896". By this Act, agricultural land is relieved of one-half of its burden under certain rates. This half is made good out of moneys raised by Parliament, and the amounts so received are for the purposes of application, account, and audit deemed to have been received from the rate in respect of which the payments are made.

(5) Contributions from other Authorities either towards the cost of education of certain children, *e.g.*, "Border Children" or children in special schools, or towards the cost of provision and maintenance of institutions, etc., to which they have agreed to contribute.

(6) Voluntary contributions from guardians in some special cases.

(7) Contributions from parents in respect of children who are being maintained by the Authority, *e.g.*, in special schools. Also payments from parents for meals, medical attendance, etc.

(8) Fees.

(9) Endowments of voluntary schools. Where the whole or part of such endowment is held on trust to be applied for the purposes of a Public Elementary School, for which provision is to be made by the Local Authority, then the whole or such part is paid to the Local Authority. Money so received is to be credited to the parishes served by such school in relief of rates due from them.

(10) Money raised by loans. Loans may be raised by Local Education Authority for educational purposes on the security of the fund or rate out of which its expenses for such purposes is payable, which includes certain sums contracted to be paid by other Local Authorities.

These powers may only be exercised subject to certain conditions, one of which is the consent of the Local Government Board. Money can only be borrowed for works the cost of which, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, should be spread over a long period. The maximum period is sixty years.

(11) Money raised by rates.

(*a*) *The Incidence of Rates for Elementary Education.*—The expenditure of Elementary Education after allowing for receipts specifically attributed to it, *e.g.*, grants endowments, payment for meals, etc., must be raised by means of a rate. There is no limit to such rate. A Local Authority may charge any portion up to 75 per cent. of the capital expenditure on rent of a school (including capital expenditure for the provision of vehicles for its service) on the parishes which are, in the opinion of the Authority, served by such school. In 1929 Elementary Education Rates varied from 8¾*d.* (Lytham St. Annes) to 5*s.* 10½*d.* (Merthyr Tydfil). In 1935-36, the rate was 2*s.* 10½*d.* for elementary education and 7·47*d.* for higher education in a large provincial city where case was typical of the country as a whole.

(*b*) *Incidence of Rates for Higher Education.*—Here the expenditure, after allowing for revenue received in respect of such education (including receipts under the "Local Taxation, Customs, and Excise Act, 1890") must also be met by rate, the amount of which is not limited. The Council may charge any expenses incurred in respect of a school or college on the parishes which, in the Council's opinion, are served by the school or the college.

(12) Miscellaneous Income, *e.g.*, money received by the sale or lease of lands, money given to the Authority for specific purposes such as prize.

State Grants

Of the above sources of revenue the two most important items, are, of course, State grants and local rates. Revenue from the other sources is insignificant. State grants contributed to nearly 47 per cent. of the total expenditure on non-university education in 1932, the remaining 53 per cent. being borne by local rates. Moreover, so far as Elementary Education is concerned, the Elementary Education Authorities were offered in 1918 a statutory security, *viz.*, that the Government contribution to elementary education would not be less than 5 per cent. of the net expenditure.

The formula for determining the amount of State grant for elementary education (adopted in 1931) is as follows: 50 per cent. of the cost of the teachers' salaries, of the school medical service, of other special services and maintenance allowances, falls on the exchequer: for local charges, administr tion and other expenditure, the Board pays 20 per cent. In addition to this, the L.E.A. re e ves a capitation grant of 45*d.* reduced by a sum equivalent to the product of a 7*d.* rate.

Grant for higher education is based upon what is called the percentage plan. Under higher education, it may be pointed out, is included the maintenance of secondary schools, and other post-elementary schools, whether technical or continuative, scholarships, adult education training college and classes for teachers, and also subsidies to local universities. The percentage plan is that the State and the locality contribute half each to the net expenditure by the L.E.A. on higher education. When income (chiefly in the shape of fees) has been deducted from the total cost, the Board of Education gives a grant of 50 per cent. of what remains. This is called the Deficiency Grant.

To illustrate the relative importance of grants and rates, it may be mentioned that the total expenditure in 1932 in the Public System of education in England and Wales was estimated at £91 million for non-university education. The principal itmes were as follows: Elementary education £54½ million, secondary education £11½ million, technical and further education £4½ million, training of teachers £1½ million, pensions to teachers £6 million, loan charges £5 million, administration £4½ million. To meet this expenditure £43,627, 821 came from exchequer grants and £40,350,444 from local rates—the two items accounting for about £84 million. The remainder includes contributions by teachers to the pension scheme, over £2½ million, fees in secondary and other non-elementary schools, nearly £2½ million, and various contributions from endowment, etc. The salaries paid to teachers in elementary shools amounted to almost £39 million.

The United States of America

Education in the 48 States is entirely in the hands of the States and local authorities. The Federal Government makes no grants, except for vocational schools. In the country as a whole, the Federal Government is responsible for about 1·6 per cent. of the total expenditure on education, the States for 15·2 per cent. and the local authorities, cities, counties, towns, and districts, for 83·2 per cent. The predominant features of the American Public School are that it is free, tax-supported, non-sectarian and State controlled. Education is free and open to all not only at the elementary stage but also in the secondary schools.

Since 1803, the United States Government, upon the organisation of all new States, has set aside from the public domain for the benefit of the public schools therein from one to four "sections" (square miles) of land in each township of six square miles. The proceeds of the sale of this land make the principal part of the permanent school funds of such States. The income of permanent school funds and unsold school lands constitute about 1·2 per cent. of the revenue receipts of the schools of the country. Taxations and appropriations yield about 95·7 per cent. and other sources yield about 3·1 per cent.

Land endowments, lotteries, licence taxes and rate bills were the favourite early means for raising money for school support. By the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century, however, direct taxation for education became an accepted principle, as it was felt that the only safe reliance of a system of State Schools lay in the general and direct taxation of all property. The cry was that "the wealth of the State must educate the children of the State".

Between 80 and 90 per cent. of the school tax revenue in the United States in 1934 was still raised through the general property tax. In an industrial age this was obviously an anachronism and an attempt has since been made to spread the burden of school cost through other forms of taxes such as taxes on income, business corporations, etc.

Finance for School Education

(1) State Aid

State funds are derived from several sources, the most general among which however is a tax on property. Other sources are taxes on income, corporations, inheritance, business and occupations, tobacco and other miscellaneous items. In addition to funds from taxes, 37 States use the interest from permanent funds for educational purposes, but the amount derived from this source constitutes a small part, from one to thirteen per cent. of total funds available. In some States certain taxes are earmarked for educational purposes.

The methods of apportioning funds to the local authorities for education vary from simple grants based upon the school census to grants based upon elaborate formulas intended to equalize the burden and to guarantee a minimum programme of education for each child. The methods include appointment—(1) on the basis of the number of children between the ages of six and twenty one, whether they are in school or not; (2) on the basis of the number of pupils enrolled in the schools; (3) on the basis of the average daily attendance; (4) on the basis of aggregate attendance; (5) on the basis of minimum salaries for teachers, either the actual number employed or the number needed for a prescribed number of pupils; and (6) on a combination of two or more of these methods; in one State (New Jersey) the amount of taxes paid by a district is returned to it.

In addition, grants apportioned by the above methods may be supplemented by grants to districts with low taxable valuations or to encourage the provision of expanded programmes such as high schools, consolidated schools, transportation, libraries, special classes, and instruction in trade, agriculture, and home economics; a few States provide aid for cost of buildings.

Altogether, the funds provided by the States, as already stated, contribute to only about 15·2 per cent. of the total school finance.

Local Finance

The major part of the total educational cost (about 83·2 per cent.) is met from local taxation. The authorities for levying local taxes are generally municipal agencies other than the boards of education; the taxes may be collected by the district or by the county auditor and treasures and returned to the district, or, in cities, by the local tax collector and placed at the disposal of the board of education if fiscally independent and preparing its own budget.

The most common source of local revenue is a tax on property. Revenues may be derived from other than local taxes and State aid, such as gifts and bequests, interest on funds or bank deposits, and tuition for the education of non-residents, but these are inconsiderable in amount.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure—such as, for the construction of buildings—are met by bond issues.

University Education

The chief sources of finance of college and University education are:—

(*i*) Appropriations by States, about 60 per cent.
(*ii*) Federal grants, about 10 per cent.
(*iii*) Student fees, about 5 per cent.
(*iv*) Productive funds, about 5 per cent.
(*v*) Miscellaneous sources, about 20 per cent.

(i) *State Aid*

Appropriations by States to colleges amounted in 1925, to about 10 per cent, of their total expenditure. States resort to various methods for providing colleges and University with funds. different States have from time to time designated the revenues from special sources for part or all of the State's support of its colleges. A few examples are given below :—

(*i*) The constitution of North Carolina of 1776 provided that "all property which has heretofore accrued to the State, or shall hereafter accrue, from escheats, unclaimed dividends, of distributive shares of the estate of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of the University". For some time following its enactment this law brought in considerable revenue to the nstitution, but later the revenue declined.

(*ii*) Missourie allotted to the University the State collateral inheritance tax for a number of years, but this was discontinued in 1919. The income from this source was largely dependent upon the number of the wealthy bachelors who died in any particular year, and consequently the amounts received annually varied a great deal.

(*iii*) An attempt was made by the Indiana Legislature in 1833 to provide Indiana University with a sufficient endowment fund to provide for its needs by levying a tax of "One-half of 1 per cent. on each $100 worth of taxable property in the State for a period of 13 years." This yielded an endowment of $651,106, and the income from this sum in 1920 was reported as $45,358.

(*iv*) Clemson, the agricultural college in South Carolina, had for several decades its sole State support for collegiate maintenance and buildings in the form of a designated special licence tax of 25 cent. per ton on all fertilisers sold within the State. The annual returns from this tax have shown great variations, since they depend for the most part on the acreage of the cotton that is planted.

(*v*) The University of California had for a number of years previous to 1911 received the major part of this State support from 0·3 mill tax on every dollar of the State's grant roll assessment. After 1911, after the taxation system of the State had been revised so that the greater part of the State's revenues was to be derived from corporation and business taxes, the University was granted an income on the basis of what was in 1911 "3 per cent. *ad valorem* on the States' grant roll assessment, plus a cumulative 7 per cent. increase each year."

(*vi*) The State support for the University of Tennessee for the years 1913 and 1914 is reported to have been 1½ per cent. of the gross revenue of the State, while for 1915 this was increased to 2 1/3 per cent. of gross revenue. This provision continued till 1918, when a mill tax of 2 cents on the $100 of the State's grant roll assessment was passed. This was changed in 1920 to 5 cents on the $100.

(*vii*) In order to keep up the necessary building programmes for their State institutions, several States have found it advisable to provide for such construction by means of bond issues. The Legislature of California in 1915 authorised a $1,000,000 bond issue. The Montana Legislature in 1920 authorised a $3,750,000 bond issues to provide a suitable building programme for the State's higher institutions of learning. The North Carolina Legislature authorised a bond issue of $1,490,000 for the building programme during the biennium 1920-1922. Tennessee's Legislature authorised a bond issue of $1,000,000 for a building programme, beginning in 1918.

(*ii*) *Federal Aid*

Receipts for or on account of Federal grants are provided for under various Federal Acts such as—

(*i*) Land Grant Act, 1862.
(*ii*) Morriu Act, 1890.
(*iii*) Hatch Act, 1881.
(*iv*) Adams Act, 1906.
(*v*) Nelson Act, 1907.
(*vi*) Smith Lever Act, 1914.
(*vii*) Smith Hughes Act, 1917.

(*i*) *Land Grant Act 1862* (*Morriu Act*).—This Act provided for a grant of 30,000 acres of public land to each State to found a college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Before a State could benefit from the provisions of this Act, its legislature had to guarantee that all but 10 per cent. of the funds received from the sales of land should be kept as a perpetual fund on which the State, as an additional condition imposed in 1883, also peldged its faith that 5 per cent. annual interest should be paid to the institution.

(*ii*) The so-called second Morrill Act, 1890, provided for an appropriation of $15,000 beginning June 30, 1899, with an annual increase of $1,000 a year for 10 years or until $25,000 yearly should be reached to each State for its agricultural and mechanical college, from the sale of public lands.

(*iii*) The Adams Act, 1906, granted $15,000 further endowment for the agricutural experiment stations provided for by the Hatch Act of 1887, making a total of $30,000 annual subvention to each State in aid of its agricultural experiment station.

(*iv*) The Nelson Act of 1908 provided an additional $5,000 yearly, plus $5,000 each year for four years, or until $25,000 annually should have been reached.

(*v*) *The Smith-Lever Act, 1914.*—This Act provided for Co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics in the different States. It authorised the annual appropriation of $480,000 and the annual subvention of $10,000 each year to each State which assented to the provision of the Act. It appropriated certain additional sums to be distributed " in the proportion which the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of all the States. No State, however, can receive a single dollar, above the first $10,000 whose legislature or the State has not appropriated an amount equal to that to be distributed to the State by the Federal subvention—a matching of federal money by State money known as the ' dollar for dollar ' policy."

(*vi*) The second of the " dollar-for dollar" acts of the federal Government is commonly known as the Smith Hughes Act for vocational education approved in 1917. The object was to promote co-operation among the States along three major lines. *viz.*, (*a*) payment of salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, (*b*) payment of salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects, and (*c*) training of teachers in these subjects, and for all these purposes, certain appropriations were made.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Each of the six Australian States is independent in educational matters and has a Ministry of Public Instruction (more generally called the Department of Education). Education was one of the powers retained by the States when they federated in 1901. There is no federal education authority at all. Finance is wholly provided by the State Governments, without any Federal grants or local contributions. There is no direct taxation for education as such, and funds are voted from general revenues. There are no local authorities in the usual meaning of the term. There are some parents' commititees and citizens' associations, but they have no administrative powers.

Education is free and compulsory up to age 14.

The system of educational finance is the same in New Zealand as in Australia, that is, all cost is met by central exchequer and there is no participation in the cost by local bodies. As there is no federal authority in New Zealand, the country presents an even more extreme example of centralisation of administration and finance than Australia.

CANADA

Canada raises large proportion of her school funds by local taxation ; a correspondingly small one by legislative grants. In Ontario, the legislative grants in 1914 amounted to less than 5 per cent. of the total School receipts, while in Alberta in 1915 they amounted to 6·4 per cent. of the total.

Local Finance

The local school funds in Ontario (to take a typical example) come from three sources :—(*i*) the local rate payers, (*ii*) the township in which the school section is situated and (*iii*) the county in which the school section is situated. (*N.B.*—a school section is a sub-division of a township having one school).

(*i*) *Township levy.*—The chief tax is the township levy. Where the assessed value of the property of the public school supporters in a township is at least equal to an average of $30,000 for each school section therein, the township council must collect at least enough money through taxation to give each school section in the township $300 dollars for each teacher it employs throughout the school year, $200 dollars for the second teacher it employs, and a proportionate sum for additional teachers.

(*ii*) *County Council levy.*—The county council levies annually a tax on all assessable property of the county " at least equal to that part of the legislative grant which is apportioned by the Minister of Education on the basis of the equipment and accommodations of the rural schools of the county." That is, the county must assist in improving the school buildings and equipment of all the schools situated within its borders.

(*iii*) *Local rates.*—The rest of the local school funds are raised by the trustees of each school section by a special tax upon the rate payers resident within the section.

Government Grants

The apportionment of Government grants (which accounts for about 19 per cent. of the local school funds) varies with each Province. In Ontario the grant is primarily distributed to each county on the basis of average number of pupils in attendance at all the schools in a county. The total grant is then distributed among the individual schools in accordance with an elaborate scheme of fixed grants—grants for teachers' salaries, teachers' qualifications, school accommodation and equipment, etc.

Secondary Education

Secondary schools are financed by (*i*) fees, (*ii*) local taxation, and (*iii*) legislative grants.

The secondary schools of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are practically free; elsewhere the fees are moderate. In Ontario the average fee is less than $4·50 per year.

In Ontario the county is required to pay to each high school within the county an amount which is at least equal to the legislative grant. After the county and legislative grants have been received, any further amount, in addition to pupils' fees already paid, needed to meet the cost of maintenance must be made up by a municipality high school tax, the amount of which is fixed by the board of trustees.

The legislative grants for high schools are usually made on one or more of the following basis: teachers employed, accommodation and equipment, teachers' salaries, and average attendance.

FRANCE

The cost of education is shared by the State, departments and communes, and is met by the general taxes levied by the three partners in Government. State finance contributes to 77 per cent. of the total educational revenue, while local bodies contribute to 23 per cent. There are no direct taxes for education, and the entire educational cost is met by appropriations and grants.

The sources of revenue of the State are :—

(*i*) income and related taxes;

(*ii*) taxes assimilated with direct taxes—that is levied on luxuries and fees for services;

(*iii*) indirect taxes including registration taxes on legal documents, stamp taxes on business turnover, customs duties, taxes on commodities and excise taxes; and

(*iv*) revenue from State monopolies and taxes on gambling.

The sources of revenue of the departments are :—

(*i*) *centimes additionnels*—or centimes added to the direct taxes imposed by the State;

(*ii*) taxes on land, buildings, rentals, and licence taxes on trades and professions—the amount of these are fixed by law ; and

(*iii*) extraordinary or deficiency tax whose maximum is fixed each year in the Finance law.

From the above sources the departments raise half their revenues ; the other half is derived from the State.

The sources of revenue of the communes show greater variety than in the case of the departments because, besides the *centimes additionnels*, the communes retain a share of the indirect taxes of the State, and they also impose taxes on dogs, entertainments, animals for sale or slaughtre and other taxes sanctioned by the Government. They also derive revenues from fees, licences and tolls and from communal property. In addition to these, grants are made by the State for a varety of purposes.

Responsibility for educational finance varies according as the expenditures are ordinary or extraordinary.

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State Aid

In the field of elementary education, which includes elementary, higher elementary and normal schools, the State assumes as ordinary expenditure the cost of all salaries and of supplements for special positions as principals, the maintenance of students in normal schools, the maintenance of normal schools less the cost of repairs and equipment, and aid to necessitous communes.

Under the heading of extraordinary expenditure the State gives grants-in-aid to departments and communes to pay the interest on loans for buildings.

In the field of secondary education the State assumes the whole cost of salaries of personnel in *lycees* and the maintenance and repair of buildings.

The cost of colleges or communal secondary schools is shared by the State and the communes the salaries, increments, and other additions are paid by the State, while the communes are responsible for the provision of the sites and buildings, their maintenance and upkeep, and for the supply of materials and equipment.

Aid by Department

The departments are responsible, as ordinary expenditure, for the maintenance and repair of normal school buildings, the provision and maintenance of an office for the academy inspector, additional salary grants to primary inspectors, the cost of the board of normal school students who do not live in the dormitories, the supply of materials for manual work in normal schools and the publication of a departmental bulletin for elementary education.

Under the heading of extraordinary expenditure the departments supply the sites and buildings for normal schools.

Financial Responsibility of Communes

As ordinary expenditure the communes pay the indemnities for rent to teachers, the wages of assistants in maternal schools, the cost of teachers' lodgings and repairs, light and heat of the schools, and supply school materials and equipments, including materials for manual work.

Under the heading of extraordinary expenditure the communes supply the sites and buildings for elementary schools.

As already stated, the communes share with the State the cost of *colleges* or communal secondary schools and are responsible for the provision of the sites and buildings, their maintenance and upkeep, and for the supply of materials and equipment.

RUSSIA

Under the Czarist regime the major part of the cost of education was borne by the State. Since the Revolution the major part of the cost of education is borne by the local communities. Thus in 1913 the State bore 59·6 per cent. of the cost of education and the localities 40·4 per cent. In 1927-28 this position was so much reversed that the burden falling on the local authorities was 70·7 per cent. and on the State 29·3 per cent.

In addition to public funds, appropriations for education are made by industrial organisations for vocational education, by the transport system for the training of its workers, by workers' union and other economic organisations for political education, by the Party and professional organizations for cultural activities among their members, and by social welfare agencies for the care of delinquent children and the liquidation of illiteracy. A certain revenue is derived from fees and the sale of products of vocational schools (*Reference Kandel* : Studies in Comparative Education).

ITALY

The administration of education was centralised (under the late fascist regime). The Ministry of Education administered the whole system. Regional authorities were also appointed from the centre. 70 per cent. of the total cost of education was borne by the centre and 30 per cent. by local authorities such as provinces and communes.

All communes are required to provide suitable sites and adequate buildings for elementary schools together with heat, light, service, equipment and school supplies. The autonomous communes must provide a sum annually to pay the salaries of the teachers according to the prevailing scale and for the number of teachers recognised as adequate by the Ministry of Education and in addition a percentage of the remaining charges according to a prescribed scale. The scale published in 1928 provided for contributions from the State to the 205 autonomous communes then recognized, ranging from 40 per cent. in Brescia to 82 per cent. in Cefalu, Sicily. The practice is reversed in the case of dependent communes, in which the State provides for the maintenance of schools with contributions from the communes towards teachers' salaries.

All communes and recognised associations are required to provide buildings, the plans for which must be accepted by the provveditore (*regional* superintendent of education) acting on the advice of the engineering and health departments of the region and approved by the Ministries of Education and of Public works.

In order to purchase sites and erect school buildings, communes may borrow from the National loan and Deposit Fund or from agricultural credit banks or from savings banks. Interest charges on such loans are met by grants from the Ministry of National Education co-operating with the Ministry of Finance. The payments for amortization must be provided for in the local budgets.

Secondary Education

In the sphere of secondary education the State pays the salaries of principals and teachers and of the clerical staff in *licei-ginnasi* and *institutiomagistrali* (normal schools) and in certain other types of schools in back-ward provinces. It also provides materials for instruction and scientific equipment in all schools except *licei scientifici.*

The provinces are required to contribute to the maintenance of *licei scientifici* and *instituti tecnici* (technical schools) and the communes are to maintain all other secondary schools not already provided for.

Under the regulations of the Royal Decrees of March 11, 1923, and June 7, 1923, all communes are required to make certain contributions varying with the locality and the types of schools which they provide. Institutions which must be established are the *licei-ginnasi* in provincial capitals and the *instituti tecnici* in provincial capitals or some other communes, all *instituti magistrali,* the *scoule complementari* in provincial capitals or other communes with a population exceeding 30,000. All other types of schools are optional, like the *licei scientifici and licei femminili.*

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APPENDIX III.

EDUCATION CESS IN WEST BENGAL

Rate of Cess	(*i*) 3½ pice on each rupee of annual net profits from mines and quarries. (*ii*) 5 pice on each rupee of annual value of land and of annual net profits from tramways, railways and other immovable property.
Scope	Cess is realised from the landlords who realise part thereof from tenure-holders and cultivating raiyats.
Estimated receipts from Education Cess (excluding Midnapore and Darjeeling where cess has not been imposed) ..	Rs. 40 lakhs.

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PART I

GENERAL

NOTES ON THE BASIS OF THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

The Population Figures

1. The population figures for every age, year, and Province/Area have been estimated from and after the year 1949 taking into account also the changes due to partition. The year 1949 has been taken to be the first year for the calculations on the assumption that the scheme may be brought into operation from that time. These figures are given in Table ' A ' for India (less States) and in Table ' A_1 ' for Indian States.

2. The States which have so far merged with any of the Indian Provinces or formed a separate Unit as a Centrally Administered Area have been accounted for against the Province/Area concerned.

3. The figures shown against Indian States include those States which fall within the Union of India and exclude those for Hyderabad, which has not so far acceded to the Union of India.

4. Allowance has been made for year to year rise in population at an average rate of 1·4% of previous year's figures. 1·4% is taken to be the average yearly rise in population after making allowance for mortality. The Census Commissioner expects that the rate of increase is showing a tendency to fall.

Rural and Urban Areas

5. The distribution of children between Rural and Urban Areas have been estimated for every year according to ratios obtained in the Census Tables for 1941.

6. In a few principal cities in the country the cost of education is specially high. But in the present estimates no allowance has been made for this.

Ratio of Students

7. It has been assumed that of the Leavers from Junior Basic Schools, 4/5th go to the Senior Basic Schools and 1/5th to the High Schools. The calculations are based on the assumption that there will be compulsion upto the age of 14.

Pupil-Teacher Ratios

8. Pupil-teacher ratio has been assumed to be 30 : 1 at all stages of the Pre-University education, except in the Senior Departments of High Schools where it is taken to be 20 : 1.

Teachers and their Emoluments

9. Details of the various grades, allowances, and initial emoluments per month for every type of teacher on which these estimates are based can be seen in Table ' B '.

10 These grades and allowances for teachers at different stages have been either recommended or approved by the previous meeting of the Financing Committee on Education.

11. The Graduate Teachers meant for the Senior Departments of High Schools have been broken into Ordinary and Selection Grades in the ratio of 3 : 1. The teachers in the Ordinary Grade have been assumed to be more than those in the Selection Grade, because this is found to be the usual practice in service.

Training of Teachers

12. Although the first meeting recommended 2 years training for Non-Matriculate teachers and 1 year's for others, yet in the present case the expenditure on training of teachers have been worked on only 1 year's training for all teachers, assuming that Matriculation should be the minimum qualification for any teacher. It may be noted that in doing this we are over-estimating the cost ; for Matriculation with 1 year's training means a longer period of education than Under-Matriculate with 2 years' training.

Expenditure Figures

13. As recommended in the Sargent Report the teachers' salary bill and allowances have been assumed to account for 70% of the total gross cost.

14. 10% of the total gross cost has been provided for School Medical Service and Physical Education.

15. 20% of the total gross cost has been assumed to be spent on other items of expenditure such as loan-charges, special services, furniture, equipment etc.

16. 10% of the total expenditure on salaries and allowances has been provided for extra remuneration to Head teachers, Responsible teachers and Relief hands.

Technical Education

17. Notes on estimates about Technical Education can be seen at the bottom of the relevant tables.

School Buildings

18. Cost of school buildings has been worked on the assumption that : (*i*) On an average 10 sq. ft. of area is needed by each student, (*ii*) The total plinth area is 30% in excess of the available class-room area, and (*iii*) Cost of building is Rs. 2-8-0 per sq. ft. of the plinth area. It may be mentioned that in Bombay this cost is taken to be Rs. 2-3-0 per square foot.

TABLE 'A'

Estimated Population of Children of School-Going age in India (Less States) during 1949-50 to 1964-65

(Population in Lakhs)

Age Group 1	1949-50 2	1950-51 3	1951-52 4	1952-53 5	1953-54 6	1954-55 7	1955-56 8	1956-57 9	1957-58 10	1958-59 11	1959-60 12	1960-61 13	1961-62 14	1962-63 15	1963-64 16	1964-65 17
6—7	72·39	73·40	74·43	75·47	76·52	77·60	78·68	79·78	80·90	82·03	83·18	84·35	85·53	86·72	87·94	89·17
7—8	..	71·08	72·08	73·09	74·11	75·15	76·20	77·27	78·35	79·44	80·56	81·68	82·83	83·99	85·16	86·36
8—9	..	..	69·80	70·78	71·77	72·78	73·79	74·83	75·88	76·94	78·01	79·11	80·21	81·34	82·48	83·63
9—10	..	..	..	68·55	69·51	70·48	71·47	72·47	73·48	74·51	75·55	76·61	77·68	78·77	79·87	80·99
10—11	..	..	..	..	67·31	68·25	69·21	70·18	71·17	72·16	73·17	74·19	75·23	76·28	77·35	78·44
11—12	..	..	..	..	..	66·10	67·03	67·96	68·92	69·89	70·86	71·85	72·86	73·88	74·91	75·96
12—13	..	..	..	..	..	..	64·91	65·82	66·74	67·68	68·63	69·58	70·56	71·55	72·55	73·56
13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63·74	64·63	65·54	66·46	67·39	68·33	69·29	70·26	71·24
14—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62·60	63·47	64·36	65·26	66·18	67·10	68·04	68·99
15—16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61·47	62·33	63·20	64·09	64·99	65·89	66·82
16—17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60·36	61·21	62·06	62·93	63·82	64·71
Total ..	**72·39**	**144·48**	**216·31**	**287·89**	**359·22**	**430·36**	**501·29**	**572·05**	**642·67**	**713·13**	**783·47**	**794·43**	**805·56**	**816·84**	**828·27**	**839·87**

TABLE 'A$_1$'

Estimated Population of Children of School-Going age in Indian States during 1949-50 to 1964-65

(Population in Lakhs)

Age Group 1	1949-50 2	1950-51 3	1951-52 4	1952-53 5	1953-54 6	1954-55 7	1955-56 8	1956-57 9	1957-58 10	1958-59 11	1959-60 12	1960-61 13	1961-62 14	1962-63 15	1963-64 16	1964-65 17
6—7	16·28	16·51	16·74	16·97	17·21	17·45	17·70	17·94	18·20	18·45	18·71	18·97	19·24	19·50	19·78	20·05
7—8	..	15·99	16·21	16·44	16·67	16·90	17·14	17·38	17·62	17·87	18·12	18·37	18·63	18·89	19·15	19·42
8—9	..	..	15·70	15·92	16·14	16·37	16·60	16·83	17·06	17·30	17·55	17·79	18·04	18·29	18·55	18·81
9—10	..	..	..	15·42	15·63	15·85	16·07	16·30	16·53	16·76	16·99	17·23	17·47	17·72	17·96	18·22
10—11	..	..	..	..	15·14	15·35	15·57	15·78	16·00	16·22	16·46	16·69	16·92	17·16	17·40	17·64
11—12	..	..	..	..	..	14·87	15·07	15·29	15·50	15·72	15·94	16·16	16·39	16·62	16·85	17·08
12—13	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·60	14·80	15·01	15·22	15·43	15·65	15·87	16·09	16·32	16·54
13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·34	14·54	14·74	14·95	15·16	15·37	15·58	15·80	16·02
14—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·08	14·28	14·47	14·68	14·88	15·09	15·30	15·52
15—16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·82	14·02	14·21	14·41	14·62	14·82	15·03
16—17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·58	13·77	13·96	14·15	14·35	14·55
Total ..	16·28	32·50	48·65	64·75	80·79	96·79	1,12·75	1,28·66	1,44·54	1,60·38	1,76·22	1,78·68	1,81·18	1,83·71	1,86·28	1,88·38

TABLE 'B'

Pay-Scales and Allowances of School Teachers

School		Type of Teacher 3	Salary Grade 4	Allowance 5	Initial Emoluments per month 6
Type 1	Location 2				
			Rs.		Rs.
Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Junior Departments of High Schools	Rural	Non-Graduates ..	40—2—80 ..	Dearness Allowance @ 25% of salary	50
	Urban ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	All Alowances @ 50% of salary ..	60
Senior Departments of High Schools	Rural	Graduates (Ordinary Grade) ..	80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220	Dearness Allowance @ Rs. 35/- for salary range 50—100	115
				Rs. 40/- Do. 101—150	
		Graduates (Selection Grade)	150—15—300 ..	Rs. 45/- Do. 151—200	190
				Rs. 50/- Do. 201—250	
				Rs. 60/- Do. 251—300	
	Urban ..	Graduates (Ordinary Grade)	80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220	All Allowances @ Rs. 50/- for salary range 50—100	130
				Rs. 62/- Do. 101—150	
				Rs. 70/- Do. 151—200	
		Graduates (Selection Grade)	150—15—300 ..	Rs. 75/- Do. 201—250	212
				Rs. 91/- Do. 251—300	

TABLE

Yearly Progress of Classes

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
40%(6-7)I →	40%(7-8) II →	40% (8-9) III →	40% (9-10) IV →	40% (10-11) V
	40% (6-7) I →	40% (7-8) II →	40% (8-9) III →	40% (9-10) IV →
		40% (6-7) I →	40% (7-8) II →	40% (8-9) III →
			40% (6-7) I →	40% (7-8) II →
				40% (6-7) I →

Junior Basic

1954	1955	1956	1957
32% (11-12) VI →	32% (12-13) VII →	32% (13-14) VIII	
	32% (11-12) VI →	32% (12-13) VII →	32% (13-14) VIII
		32% (11-12) VI →	32% (12-13) VII →
			32% (11-12) VI →

Senior Basic

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1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
8%(11-12) VI →	8%(12-13) VII →	8%(13-14) VIII →	8%(14-15) IX →	8%(15-16) X →	8%(16-17)XI
	8%(11-12) VI →	8%(12-13) VII →	8%(13-14) VIII →	8%(14-15) IX →	8%(15-16) X →
		8%(11-12) VI →	8%(12-13) VII →	8%(13-14) VIII →	8%(14-15) IX →
			8%(11-12) VI →	8% 12-13) VII →	8%(13-14) VIII →
				8% (11-12) VI →	8%(12-13) VII →
					20% (11-12) VI →

High School

NOTES.—(1) The percentages given above refer to the percentages of population being brought under Compulsory

(2) Except increments accruing to teachers, other expenses will recur from the year 1958 for Junior Basic,

'B_1'

in the Basic and High School Stages

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
40% (10-11) V				
40% (9-10) IV →	40% (10-11) V			
40% (8-9) III →	40% (9-10) IV →	40% (10-11) V		
40% (7-8) II →	40% (8-9) III →	40% (9-10) IV →	40% (10-11) V	
100% (6-7) I →	100% (7-8) II →	100% (8-9) III →	100% (9-10) IV →	100% (10-11) V
	100% (6-7) I →	100% (7-8) II →	100% (8-9) III →	100% (9-10) IV →
		100% (6-7) I →	100% (7-8) II →	100% (8-9) III →
			100% (6-7) I →	100% (7-8) II →
				100% (6-7) I →

1958	1959	1960	1961
32% (13-14) VIII			
32% (12-13) VII →	32% (13-14) VIII		
32% (11-12) VI →	32% (12-13) VII →	32% (13-14) VIII	
	80% (11-12) VI →	80% (12-13) VII →	80% (13-14) VIII
		80% (11-12) VI →	80% (12-13) VII →
			80% (11-12) VI →

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
8% (16-17) XI				
8% (15-16) X →	8% (16-17) XI			
8% (14-15) IX →	8% (15-16) X →	8% (16-17) XI		
8% (13-14) VIII →	8% (14-15) IX →	8% (15-16) X →	8% (16-17) XI	
20% (12-13) VII →	20% (13-14) VIII →	20% (14-15) IX →	20% (15-16) X →	20% (16-17) XI
20% (11-12) VI →	20% (12-13) VII →	20% (13-14) VIII →	20% (14-15) IX →	20% (15-16) X →
	20% (11-12) VI →	20% (12-13) VII →	20% (13-14) VIII →	20% (14-15) IX →
		20% (11-12) VI →	20% (12-13) VII →	20% (13-14) VIII →
			20% (11-12) VI →	20% (12-13) VII →
				20% (11-12) VI →

Education, the figures in brackets to the age-groups, and the figures in Roman to the classes.

1961 for Senior Basic and Junior Departments of High Schools, and 1964 for Senior Departments of High Schools

PART II

COMPULSORY BASIC EDUCATION

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TABLE 'C'

Estimated Annual Expenditure on Junior Basic Education during 1949-50 to 1958-59

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	Compulsion applied to 40% of age-group 6-7	Compulsion applied to 40% of age-group 6-8	Compulsion applied to 40% of age-gourp 6-9	Compulsion applied to 40% of age-group 6-10	Compulsion applied to 40% of age-group 6-11	Compulsion applied to the whole of age-group 6-7 & 40% of age-group 7-11	Compulsion applied to the whole of age-group 6-8 and 40% of age-group 8-11	Compulsion applied to the whole of age-group 6-9 and 40% of age-group 9-11	Compulsion applied to the whole of age-group 6-10 and 40% of age-group 10-11	Compulsion applied to the whole of age-group 6-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	31·36	64·14	98·46	133·89	170·87	231·17	293·82	358·84	426·09	493·11
West Bengal	93·71	191·63	293·75	400·02	510·13	690·30	877·52	1,071·79	1,273·02	1,481·32
Bihar	151·02	309·21	474·38	646·16	824·71	1,115·77	1,418·43	1,732·26	2,050·87	2,382·77
Bombay	103·87	207·96	325·56	443·74	566·13	765·83	973·32	1,190·41	1,413·47	1,644·31
C. P. & Berar	65·96	133·77	206·75	281·55	357·74	484·56	616·31	753·07	894·85	1,041·46
Madras	180·85	369·82	566·86	772·00	985·24	1,332·92	1,694·21	2,069·13	2,457·49	2,919·72
Orissa	47·86	97·87	150·00	204·28	260·70	352·70	448·31	547·52	650·19	756·65
East Punjab	55·10	112·66	172·70	235·12	300·06	406·05	516·11	630·33	748·64	871·08

United Provinces	190·51	389·45	596·96	812·88	1037·15	1,405·20	1,785·64	2,180·46	2,589·44	3,012·73
Ajmer-Merwara	2·11	4·32	6·61	9·02	11·50	15·57	19·83	24·17	28·70	33·47
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	0·08	0·17	0·26	0·35	0·45	0·62	0·78	0·96	1·14	1·32
Coorg	0·49	0·99	1·52	2·07	2·64	3·58	4·58	5·55	6·60	7·77
Delhi	4·37	8·90	13·68	18·62	23·76	32·15	40·64	49·68	59·06	68·76
Himachal Pradesh	4·27	8·74	13·40	18·24	23·29	31·50	40·03	48·90	58·07	67·56
Kutch	1·80	3·66	5·61	7·63	9·77	13·23	16·77	20·49	24·33	28·32
Panth Piploda	0·02	0·05	0·07	0·09	0·11	0·16	0·20	0·25	0·30	0·35
India (Less States)	938·38	1,903·34	2,926·57	3,985·66	5,084·25	6,881·31	8,746·50	10,683·81	12,682·26	14,810·70
Indian States	209·72	428·90	657·41	895·33	1,131·53	1,534·76	1,953·80	2,388·64	2,839·07	3,305·26

NOTES.

1. One Teacher to every 30 pupils has been assumed.

2. Salaries and Allowances of Teachers are as follows :—

Location of School	Salary Grade	Allowance
Rural ..	**40—2—80**	**D. A. @ 25% of salary**
Urban ..	**40—2—80**	**All Allowances @ 50% of Salary**

3. **Annual cost per scholar for the whole of India (including Indian States) varies by a small amount from year to year because of yearly increments earned by teachers ; but on an average it is approximately Rs. 35·5.**

TABLE 'D'

Estimated Annual Expenditure on Senior Basic Education from 1954-55 to 1961-62

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	22·79	46·59	71·41	75·72	80·10	121·26	163·93	208·30
West Bengal ..	68·08	139·21	213·36	226·26	239·34	361·89	490·16	622·02
Bihar	110·12	225·07	344·90	365·72	386·80	583·02	790·80	1,005·08
Bombay	75·48	154·30	236·48	250·80	265·28	401·14	542·48	728·58
C. P. & Berar	47·92	97·98	150·16	159·25	168·45	251·73	344·32	437·64
Madras	131·40	259·29	402·34	427·31	452·56	689·10	935·22	1,191·08
Orissa	34·77	71·09	108·96	115·55	122·23	184·81	249·94	317·64
East Punjab	39·98	81·70	125·29	132·84	140·43	212·48	286·85	365·36
United Provinces	123·70	282·90	433·60	459·83	486·40	725·21	966·40	1,229·88
Ajmer-Merwara	1·53	3·13	4·81	5·10	5·39	8·14	11·03	14·02
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·07	0·13	0·19	0·20	0·21	0·32	0·44	0·56
Coorg	0·35	0·72	1·10	1·17	1·24	1·88	2·53	3·22
Delhi	3·26	6·48	9·94	10·53	11·15	16·84	22·79	28·67
Himachal Pradesh ..	3·10	6·35	9·73	10·32	10·91	16·50	22·32	28·36
Kutch	1·29	2·66	4·08	4·32	4·57	6·91	9·35	11·88
Panth Piploda	0·02	0·03	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·09	0·11	0·14
India (Less States) ..	663·87	1,377·63	2,116·40	2,244·97	2,375·11	3,581·32	4,838·67	6,192·43
Indian States	152·39	311·56	477·54	506·44	535·70	809·23	1,094·66	1,391·39

NOTES.

1. It has been assumed in this Table that the Senior Basic Education will be provided in continuation of the Junior Basic Education.
2. Number of children coming to Senior Basic School has been taken to be 80% of Leavers from Junior Basic School.
3. One teacher to every 30 pupils has been assumed.
4. Salaries and Allowances of teachers are as follows :—

Location of School	Salary Grade	Allowance
Rural	40—2—80	Dearness Allowance at 25% of salary
Urban	40—2—80	All Allowances at 50% of salary

5. **Annual cost per scholar for the whole of India (including Indian States) varies by a small amount from year to year because of yearly increments earned by teachers ; but on an average it is approximately Rs. 34·8.**

TABLE 'D_1'

Estimated Annual Expenditure on Senior Basic Education from 1959-60 to 1964-65

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	1959-60 (Compulsion applied to 50% of available children in age-group 11-12)	1960-61 (Compulsion applied to 50% of available children in age-group 11-13)	1961-62 (Compulsion applied to 50% of available children in age-group 11-14)	1962-63 Compulsion applied to all the available children in age group 11-12 and 50% of those in 12-14)	1963-64 (Compuls applied to all the available children in age group 11-13 and 50% of those in 13-14)	1964-65 (Compulsion applied to all the available children in age-group 11-14)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	30·49	62·33	95·52	133·34	173·27	212·50
West Bengal	91·10	186·23	285·38	397·45	512·71	645·62
Bihar	147·23	300·96	461·23	642·39	830·61	1,025·76
Bombay	100·98	206·42	316·33	440·54	569·65	703·51
C. P. & Berar	64·13	131·06	200·84	279·74	361·72	446·72
Madras	172·72	359·25	550·62	779·26	992·32	1,225·21
Orissa	46·54	95·10	145·79	218·47	267·86	334·29
East Punjab	53·56	109·48	167·59	234·61	303·05	372·33
United Provinces ..	185·15	378·47	579·37	807·12	1,043·86	1,289·14
Ajmer-Merwara	2·05	4·20	6·43	8·96	11·57	14·32
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	0·09	0·17	0·25	0·35	0·46	0·57
Coorg	0·47	0·96	1·47	2·06	2·67	3·28
Delhi	4·23	8·67	13·31	18·50	4·07	29·55
Himachal Pradesh	4·15	8·50	13·03	17·99	23·44	28·95
Kutch	1·74	3·56	5·45	7·60	9·82	12·12
Panth Piploda	0·02	0·04	0·06	0·10	0·12	0·14
India (Less Indian States) ..	904·65	1,855·40	2,842·67	3,988·48	5,127·20	6,333·01
Indian States	203·92	422·77	638·53	889·35	1,150·08	1,420·31

NOTES.

1. It has been assumed here that Senior Basic Education will start after cent% compulsion has been introduced in the Junior Basic Stage.
2. Number of children coming to Senior Basic Schools has been assumed to be 80% of leavers for Junior Basic Schools. Compulsion for 50% of the age-group (11-12), therefore really means 40% of the total age-group (11-12) and so on.
3. One teacher to every 30 pupils has been assumed.
4. Salaries and Allowances of teachers are as follows :—

Location of School	Salary Grade	Allowances
Rural	Rs. 40—2—80	D. A. at 25% of salary.
Urban	Rs. 40—2—80	All allowances at 50% of salary.

Annual cost per scholar for the whole of India (including Indian States) varies by a small amount from year to year because of yearly increments earned by teachers ; but on an average it is approximately Rs. 34·3.

TABLE 'E'

Estimated Annual Expenditure on the Junior Departments of High Schools from 1954-55 to 1961-62

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Assam	5·73	11·73	18·00	19·09	20·20	30·55	41·33	52·57
West Bengal	17·13	35·06	53·76	57·04	60·36	91·27	123·50	157·05
Bihar	27·71	56·68	86·95	92·25	97·62	147·63	199·76	253·99
Bombay	18·99	38·86	59·58	63·22	66·90	101·17	136·89	174·07
C. P. & Berar	12·06	24·67	37·84	40·14	42·48	64·24	86·92	110·53
Madras	33·06	67·67	103·74	110·07	116·48	176·15	238·35	303·09
Orissa	8·75	17·91	27·46	29·14	30·82	46·61	63·08	80·20
East Punjab	10·05	20·58	31·56	33·49	35·40	53·59	72·52	92·21
United Provinces	34·82	71·24	109·26	115·91	122·67	185·49	251·00	319·16
Ajmer-Merwara	0·38	0·79	1·21	1·29	1·36	2·06	2·79	3·54
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0·02	0·03	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·08	0·11	0·14
Coorg	0·09	0·18	0·28	0·29	0·32	0·47	0·64	0·81
Delhi	0·79	1·63	2·51	2·66	2·81	4·25	5·74	7·31
Himachal Pradesh	0·78	1·59	2·45	2·60	2·75	4·16	5·63	7·16
Kutch	0·34	0·68	1·03	1·10	1·17	1·75	2·36	3·00
Panth Piploda	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·03
India (Less States) ..	170·71	349·31	535·69	568·35	601·40	909·49	1,230·65	1,564·86
Indian States	38·68	79·12	121·36	128·75	136·25	206·06	278·62	354·34

NOTES.

1. Separate expenditure figures about the Junior Departments of High Schools have been given in this table, because these Departments are a part of the Compulsory Scheme of Education, and from expenditure point of view are at par with the Senior Basic Education.
2. Number of children coming to High Schools has been taken to be 20% of the Leavers from Junior Basic Schools.
3. In Junior Departments of High Schools one teaher to every 30 pupils has been assumed.
4. Salaries and Allowances of Teachers are as follows :—

Location of School	Salary Grade	Allowances
Rural	Rs. 40—2—80	D. A. at 25% of salary
Urban	Rs. 40—2—80	All allowances at 50% of salary.

5. Annual cost per scholar for the whole of India (including Indian States) varies by a small amount from year to year because of yearly increments earned by teachers ; but on an average it is approximately Rs. 34·6.

TABLE 'F'

Estimated Annual Expenditure on Compulsory Education (Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Junior Departments of High Schools) from 1949-50 to 1961-62

(Rupee in Lakhs)

Province 1	1949-50 2	1950-51 3	1951-52 4	1952-53 5	1953-54 6	1954-55 7	1955-56 8	1956-57 9	1957-58 10	1958-59 11	1959-60 12	1960-61 13	1961-62 14
Assam	31·36	64·14	98·46	133·89	170·87	259·69	352·14	448·25	520·90	593·41	671·29	751·36	833·96
West Bengal	93·71	191·62	293·75	400·02	510·13	775·51	1,051·79	1,338·91	1,556·32	1,781·02	2,290·33	2,529·94	2,775·65
Bihar	151·62	309·21	474·38	646·16	824·71	1,253·60	1,700·18	2,164·11	2,508·84	2,867·19	3,240·57	3,628·98	4,027·88
Bombay	103·87	207·96	325·56	443·74	566·13	860·30	1,166·48	1,486·47	1,727·49	1,976·49	2,233·83	2,498·99	2,811·67
C. P. & Berar ..	65·96	133·77	206·75	281·55	357·74	544·54	738·96	941·07	1,094·24	1,252·39	1,412·81	1,584·03	1,757·74
Madras	180·85	369·82	566·86	772·00	985·24	1,497·38	2,021·17	2,575·21	2,994·87	3,468·76	3,936·71	4,398·39	4,874·58
Orissa	47·86	97·87	150·00	204·28	260·70	396·22	537·31	683·94	794·88	909·70	1,028·25	1,150·45	1,276·47
East Punjab	55·10	112·66	172·70	235·12	300·06	456·08	618·39	787·18	914·57	1,046·91	1,084·67	1,224·85	1,370·60
United Provinces ..	190·51	389·45	596·96	812·88	1,037·15	1,563·72	2,139·78	2,723·32	3,165·18	3,621·80	4,083·31	4,551·57	5,047·12
Ajmer-Merwara	2·11	4·32	6·61	9·02	11·50	17·48	23·75	30·19	35·09	40·22	45·37	50·78	56·34
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·08	0·17	0·26	0·35	0·45	0·71	0·94	1·20	1·39	1·58	1·80	2·02	2·24
Coorg ..	0·49	0·99	1·52	2·07	2·64	4·02	5·48	6·93	8·06	9·33	10·43	11·66	12·94
Delhi	4·37	8·90	13·68	18·62	23·76	36·20	48·75	62·13	72·25	82·72	93·49	104·63	115·85
Himachal Pradesh ..	4·27	8·74	13·40	18·24	23·29	35·38	47·97	61·08	70·99	81·22	91·82	102·74	113·97
Kutch	1·80	3·66	5·61	7·63	9·77	14·86	20·11	25·60	29·75	34·06	38·48	43·09	47·80
Panth Piploda	0·02	0·05	0·07	0·09	0·11	0·19	0·24	0·31	0·36	0·41	0·47	0·52	0·57
India (Less States) ..	938·38	1,903·34	2,926·57	3,985·66	5,084·25	7,715·88	10,473·44	13,335·90	15,495·58	17,787·21	20,263·63	22,634·00	25,125·38
Indian States	209·72	428·90	657·41	895·33	1,131·53	1,725·83	2,344·48	2,987·54	3,474·26	3,977·21	4,496·64	5,032·30	5,585·32

TABLE 'G'

Estimated Annual Requirement of New Teachers at each stage of Education from 1949-50 to 1964-65

Province	1949-50					1950-51					1951-52				
	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total
			Non-Graduates	Graduates				Non-Graduates	Graduates				Non-Graduates	Graduates	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assam	3,156	..	..	..	3,156	3,144	..	..	..	3,144	3,131	..	..	..	3,131
West Bengal	9,744	..	..	..	9,744	9,705	..	..	..	9,705	9,669	..	..	..	9,669
Bihar	15,903	..	..	..	15,903	15,834	..	..	..	15,834	15,795	..	..	..	15,795
Bombay	10,472	..	..	..	10,472	10,429	..	..	..	10,429	10,390	..	..	..	10,390
C. P. & Berar	6,832	..	..	..	6,832	6,803	..	..	..	6,803	6,779	..	..	..	6,779
Madras	18,586	..	..	..	18,586	18,511	..	..	..	18,511	18,441	..	..	..	18,441
Orissa	5,036	..	..	..	5,036	5,015	..	..	..	5,015	4,995	..	..	..	4,995
East Punjab	5,673	..	..	..	5,673	5,649	..	..	..	5,649	5,629	..	..	..	5,629
United Provinces	19,731	..	..	..	19,731	19,640	..	..	..	19,640	19,573	..	..	..	19,573
Ajmer-Merwara	209	..	..	..	209	208	..	..	..	208	206	..	..	..	206
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	9	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	9
Coorg	51	..	..	..	51	50	..	..	..	50	51	..	..	..	51
Delhi	403	..	..	..	403	402	..	..	..	402	401	..	..	..	401
Himachal Pradesh	440	..	..	..	440	439	..	..	..	439	437	..	..	..	437
Kutch	182	..	..	..	182	180	..	..	..	180	180	..	..	..	180
Panth Piploda	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2
India (Less States)	96,429	..	..	..	96,429	96,021	..	..	..	96,021	95,688	..	..	..	95,688
Indian States	21,683	..	..	..	21,683	21,600	..	..	..	21,600	21,514	..	..	..	21,514

TABLE 'G'—*contd.*

Province	1952-53					1953-54					1954-55					1955-56				
	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	Non Graduates	Graduates	Total
			Non-Graduates	Graduates				Non-Graduates	Graduates				Non-Graduates	Graduates						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Assam	3,120	..	..	..	3,120	3,110	..	..	..	3,110	5,307	2,293	577	..	8,177	5,288	2,282	575	..	8,145
West Bengal	9,630	..	..	..	9,630	9,602	..	..	..	9,602	16,383	7,079	1,781	..	25,243	16,327	7,051	1,775	..	25,153
Bihar	15,723	..	..	..	15,723	15,670	..	..	..	15,670	26,727	11,564	2,910	..	41,201	26,646	11,507	2,897	..	41,050
Bombay	10,360	..	..	..	10,360	10,312	..	..	..	10,312	17,601	7,609	1,915	..	27,125	17,553	7,576	1,907	..	27,036
C. P. & Berar	6,753	..	..	..	6,753	6,731	..	..	..	6,731	11,486	4,963	1,249	..	17,698	11,446	4,943	1,244	..	17,633
Madras	18,375	..	..	..	18,375	18,313	..	..	..	18,313	31,251	13,504	3,398	..	48,153	31,143	13,449	3,387	..	47,979
Orissa	4,978	..	..	..	4,978	4,962	..	..	..	4,962	8,465	3,659	921	..	13,045	8,438	3,643	917	..	12,998
East Punjab	5,602	..	..	..	5,602	5,590	..	..	..	5,590	9,545	4,116	1,035	..	14,696	9,506	4,105	1,032	..	14,643
United Provinces ..	19,492	..	..	..	19,492	19,442	..	..	..	19,442	33,164	14,343	3,606	..	51,113	33,052	14,260	3,592	..	50,904
Ajmer-Merwara ..	207	..	..	..	207	205	..	..	..	205	351	152	38	..	541	349	151	38	..	538
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	8	..	..	..	8	9	..	..	..	9	15	7	2	..	24	15	7	1	..	23
Coorg	50	..	..	..	50	51	..	..	..	51	85	38	10	..	133	85	37	8	..	130
Delhi	396	..	..	..	396	396	..	..	..	396	676	292	73	..	1,041	670	291	73	..	1,034
Himachal Pradesh ..	434	..	..	..	434	434	..	..	..	434	739	320	80	..	1,139	736	319	80	..	1,135
Kutch	178	..	..	..	178	179	..	..	..	179	307	132	34	..	473	303	132	33	..	468
Panth Piploda ..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	4	2	1	..	7	4	2	1	..	7
India (Less States) ..	95,308	..	..	..	95,308	95,008	..	..	..	95,008	1,62,106	70,073	17,630	..	2,49,809	1,61,561	69,755	17,560	..	2,48,876
Indian States	21,441	..	..	..	21,441	21,368	..	..	..	21,368	36,457	15,756	3,998	..	56,211	36,337	15,689	3,981	..	56,007

TABLE 'G'—*contd.*

Province	1956-57					1957-58					1958-59				
	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total
			Non-Graduates	Graduates				Non-Graduates	Graduates				Non-Graduates	Graduates	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assam	5,271	2,276	573	..	8,120	5,256	102	23	819	6,200	5,248	104	25	816	6,193
West Bengal	16,274	7,022	1,767	..	25,063	16,226	315	75	2,530	19,146	16,185	321	75	2,520	19,101
Bihar	26,563	11,461	2,888	..	40,912	26,483	511	122	4,133	31,249	26,412	520	123	4,116	31,171
Bombay	17,492	7,546	1,898	..	26,936	17,440	341	81	2,719	20,581	17,396	344	81	2,709	20,530
C. P. & Berar	11,412	4,919	1,239	..	17,570	11,376	222	52	1,774	13,424	11,348	225	53	1,767	13,393
Madras	31,045	13,389	3,368	..	47,802	30,952	608	142	4,825	36,527	30,870	612	144	4,807	36,433
Orissa	8,409	3,629	913	..	12,951	8,386	164	39	1,307	9,896	8,264	166	38	1,303	9,771
East Punjab	9,476	4,089	1,028	..	14,593	9,449	189	44	1,472	11,154	9,421	188	40	1,465	11,114
United Provinces	32,946	14,217	3,578	..	50,741	32,851	641	150	5,123	38,765	32,761	650	154	5,101	38,666
Ajmer-Merwara	349	152	38	..	539	347	7	2	54	410	347	7	1	54	409
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15	6	2	..	23	15	1	..	2	18	15	..	..	3	18
Coorg	84	37	10	..	131	84	2	..	13	99	83	3	1	14	101
Delhi	673	290	74	..	1,037	670	13	3	104	790	667	14	3	104	788
Himachal Pradesh	736	317	80	..	1,133	733	15	4	114	866	730	13	3	114	860
Kutch	302	131	32	..	465	301	6	2	47	356	302	6	2	47	357
Panth Piploda	4	2	..	..	6	4	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	4
India (Less States)	1,61,251	69,483	17,488	..	2,48,022	1,60,573	3,137	739	25,037	1,89,486	1,60,053	3,173	743	24,940	1,88,909
Indian States	36,222	15,629	3,967	..	55,818	36,115	705	167	5,678	42,665	36,017	715	170	5,655	42,557

TABLE 'G'—*contd.*

Province	1959-60					1960-61					1961-62				
	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total
			Non-Graduates	Grudu-ates				Non-Graduates	Graduates				Non-Gruduates	Graduates	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assam	630	3,788	952	813	6,183	636	3,773	949	34	5,392	643	3,759	947	36	5,385
West Bengal	1,934	11,693	2,941	2,511	19,079	1,961	11,647	2,930	106	16,644	1,987	11,605	2,922	107	16,621
Bihar	3,157	19,085	4,804	4,102	31,148	3,201	19,008	4,787	173	27,169	3,244	18,940	4,768	175	27,127
Bombay	2,080	12,566	3,161	2,698	20,505	2,106	12,517	3,149	113	17,885	2,136	12,473	3,139	116	17,864
C. P. & Berar	1,357	8,198	2,062	1,760	13,377	1,374	8,166	2,054	74	11,668	1,393	8,138	2,048	75	11,654
Madras	3,690	22,304	5,611	4,789	36,394	3,741	22,216	5,590	204	41,751	3,791	22,130	5,571	205	31,697
Orissa	1,000	6,041	1,520	1,297	9,858	1,013	6,020	1,515	55	8,603	1,028	5,997	1,509	56	8,590
East Punjab	1,127	6,806	1,714	1,460	11,107	1,142	6,781	1,704	61	9,688	1,158	6,757	1,698	63	9,676
United Provinces	3,917	23,672	5,953	5,083	38,625	3,968	23,577	5,933	213	33,691	4,022	23,495	5,912	219	33,648
Ajmer-Merwara	40	250	63	54	407	42	250	63	2	357	42	248	62	3	355
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	2	11	3	2	18	2	11	2	..	15	2	11	3	..	16
Coorg	11	61	15	13	100	10	60	15	..	85	11	61	15	1	88
Delhi	78	481	121	104	784	81	481	120	4	686	83	478	121	4	686
Himachal Pradesh	89	529	133	113	864	89	525	132	5	751	89	525	132	5	751
Kutch	37	218	54	47	356	36	217	54	2	309	36	216	54	2	308
Panth Piploda	..	3	1	1	5	1	3	1	..	5	..	3	..	..	3
India (Less States)	19,149	1,15,706	29,108	24,847	1,88,810	19,403	1,15,252	28,998	11,046	1,04,699	19,665	1,14,836	28,901	1,067	1,64,469
Indian States	4,305	26,021	6,602	5,635	42,563	4,364	25,922	6,574	238	37,098	4,424	25,830	6,555	241	37,050

TABLE 'G'—*concld.*

Province	1962-63					1963-64					1964-65				
	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schools	For High Schools		Total	For Junior Basic Schools	For Senior Basic Schoo's	For High Schools		Total
			Non-Graduates	Graduates				Non-Graduates	Graduates				Non-Graduates	Graduates	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assam	653	275	64	1,353	2,345	662	278	66	1,348	2,354	669	281	67	1,344	2,361
West Bengal	2,014	846	200	4,178	7,238	2,042	858	202	4,162	7,264	2,068	869	205	4,149	7,291
Bihar	3,287	1,386	329	6,824	11,826	3,329	1,399	331	6,799	11,858	3,380	1,420	336	6,778	11,914
Bombay	2,164	902	215	4,490	7,771	2,193	931	221	4,474	7,819	2,224	934	217	4,458	7,833
C. P. & Berar	1,412	587	141	2,930	5,070	1,431	608	141	2,918	5,098	1,450	610	144	2,909	5,113
Madras	3,843	1,624	381	7,968	13,816	3,893	1,636	387	7,940	13,856	3,946	1,659	391	7,914	13,910
Orissa	1,041	437	101	2,158	3,737	1,055	444	107	2,151	3,757	1,068	449	107	2,144	3,768
East Punjab	1,171	493	117	2,428	4,209	1,188	500	117	2,422	4,227	1,201	507	119	2,412	4,239
United Provinces	4,076	1,714	405	8,455	14,650	4,136	1,737	410	8,429	14,712	4,187	1,752	416	8,398	14,753
Ajmer-Merwara	43	19	5	89	156	43	19	4	89	155	44	19	5	89	157
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	10	4	..	4	18	11	5	..	4	20	12	5	1	4	22
Coorg	37	16	1	22	76	38	17	1	22	78	39	17	1	21	78
Delhi	91	38	8	172	309	92	38	9	172	311	94	39	8	171	312
Himachal Pradesh	2	1	9	189	201	1	1	9	188	199	2	1	10	189	202
Kutch	84	36	4	77	201	83	36	4	77	200	85	36	4	77	202
Panth Piploda	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2
India (Less States)	19,929	8,379	1,980	41,338	71,626	20,197	8,507	2,009	41,196	71,909	20,470	8,598	2,031	41,058	72,157
Indian States	4,482	1,892	448	9,375	16,197	4,543	1,909	455	9,341	16,248	4,605	1,935	460	9,312	16,312

TABLE 'H'

Estimated Expenditure on the Training of Teachers

Type of Schools for which Teachers are required 1	Total number of Teachers required when the scheme is in full operation 2	Duration of Training 3	Average cost per trainee per year 4	Total cost of Training 5	Total cost per year if training is spread over 10 years 6
India (Less States)—				(Rupees in	Lakhs)
Junior Basic	12,75,343	1 Year	325*	4,144·86	414·49
Senior Basic	5,58,935	1 Year	325*	1,816·54	181·65
Junior Deptts. of High Schools ..	1,41 166	1 Year	325*	458·79	45·88
Total ..	19,75,444			6,420·19	642·02
Senior Deptts. of High Schools ..	2,00,537	1 Year	400†	802·13	80·21
Grand Total ..	21,75,981			7,222·32	722·23
Indian States—					
Junior Basic	2,89,796	1 Year	325*	941·84	94·18
Senior Basic	1,27,003	1 Year	325*	412·76	41·28
Junior Deptts. of High Schools ..	32,014	1 Year	325*	104·05	10·41
Total ..	4,48,813			1,458·65	145·87
Senior Deptts. of High Schools ..	45,475	1 Year	400†	781·90	18·19
Grand Total ..	4 94.288			1,640·55	164·06

*Includes Rs. 200/- as cost for tuition and Rs. 125 as half the cost of maintenance (hostel charges etc.) per trainee per annum. Itis assumed that the maintenance charge of Rs. 250 per trainee per annum will be borne by half the number of candidates.

†This is assumed to be at par with the cost of tuition per annum for each University student.

TABLE 'J'

Estimated cost on New School-Buildings from 1949-50 to 1964-65

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	1949-50			1950-51			1951-52			1952-53		
	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total
Assam ..	30·77	..	30·77	30·65	..	30·65	30·53	..	30·53	30·42	..	30·42
West Bengal ..	95·01	..	95·01	94·62	..	94·62	94·27	..	94·27	93·90	..	93·90
Bihar	155·06	..	155·06	154·38	..	154·38	154·00	..	154·00	153·30	..	153·30
Bombay ..	102·10	..	102·10	101·68	..	101·68	101·30	..	101·30	101·01	..	101·01
C. P. & Berar ..	66·61	..	66·61	66·33	..	66·33	66·09	..	66·09	65·84	..	65·84
Madras	181·22	..	181·22	180·48	..	180·48	179·80	..	179·80	179·16	..	179·16
Orissa ..	49·10	..	49·10	48·90	..	48·90	48·71	..	48·71	48·54	..	48·54
East Punjab ..	55·31	..	55·31	55·07	..	55·07	54·89	..	54·89	54·62	..	54·62
United Provinces	192·38	..	192·38	191·49	..	191·49	190·84	..	190·84	190·04	..	190·04
Ajmer-Merwara ..	2·04	..	2·04	2·02	..	2·02	2·01	..	2·01	2·02	..	2·02
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·09	..	0·09	0·09	..	0·09	0·09	..	0·09	0·08	..	0·08
Coorg ..	0·50	..	0·50	0·49	..	0·49	0·50	..	0·50	0·49	..	0·49
Delhi	3·93	..	3·93	3·92	..	3·92	3·91	..	3·91	3·86	..	3·86
Himachal Pradesh	4·29	..	4·29	4·28	..	4·28	4·26	..	4·26	4·23	..	4·23
Kutch	1·77	..	1·77	1·75	..	1·75	1·76	..	1·76	1·74	..	1·74
Panth Piploda ..	0·02	..	0·02	0·03	..	0·03	0·02	..	0·02	0·02	..	0·02
India (Less States)	940·20	..	940·20	936·18	..	936·18	932·98	..	932·98	929·27	..	929·27
Indian States ..	211·41	..	211·41	210·60	..	210·60	209·76	..	209·76	209·05	..	209·05

NOTES.

(1) On an average 10 sq. ft. of available area (class-room area) per child has been assumed.
(2) The plinth area is taken to be 30% more of the available area.
(3) It has been assumed that cost per sq. ft. is Rs. 2/8/-. This cost on School buildings has been worked out in Bombay at Rs. 2/3/- per sq. ft.

TABLE 'J'—*contd.*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	1953-54			1954-55			1955-56			1956-57		
	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Sneior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior)and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total
Assam	30·33	..	30·33	79·73	..	79·73	79·41	..	79·41	79·17	..	79·17
West Bengal ..	93·62	..	93·62	246·12	..	246·12	245·24	..	245·24	244·36	..	244·36
Bihar	152·78	..	152·78	401·71	..	401·71	400·24	..	400·24	398·89	..	398·89
Bombay ..	100·54	..	100·54	264·47	..	264·47	263·60	..	263·60	262·63	..	262·63
C. P. & Berar ..	65·63	..	65·63	172·56	..	172·56	171·92	..	171·92	171·31	..	171·31
Madras	178·56	..	178·56	469·49	..	469·49	467·80	..	467·80	466·07	..	466·07
Orissa	48·38	..	48·38	127·19	..	127·19	126·73	..	126·73	126·27	..	126·27
East Punjab ..	54·50	..	54·50	143·29	..	143·29	142·77	..	142·77	142·28	..	142·28
United Provinces	189·56	..	189·56	498·35	..	498·35	496·31	..	496·31	494·72	..	494·72
Ajmer-Merwara ..	2·00	..	2·00	5·27	..	5·27	5·25	..	5·25	5·26	..	5·26
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0·08	..	0·08	0·23	..	0·23	0·22	..	0·22	0·22	..	0·22
Coorg	0·49	..	0·49	1·29	..	1·29	1·27	..	1·27	1·28	..	1·28
Delhi	3·86	..	3·86	10·15	..	10·15	10·08	..	10·08	10·11	..	10·11
Himachal Pradesh	4·23	..	4·23	11·11	..	11·11	11·07	..	11·07	11·05	..	11·05
Kutch	1·75	..	1·75	4·61	..	4·61	4·56	..	4·56	4·53	..	4·53
Panth Piploda ..	0·02	..	0·02	0·07	..	0·07	0·07	..	0·07	0·06	..	0·06
India (Less States)	926·31	..	926·31	2,435·64	..	2,435·64	2,426·54		2,426·54	2,418·21	..	2,418·21
Indian States ..	208·34	..	208·34	548·06	..	548·06	546·07	..	546·07	544·23	..	544·23

TABLE 'J'—*contd.*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	1957-58			1958-59			1959-60			1960-61		
	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total
Assam	52·46	5·32	57·78	52·43	5·30	57·73	52·36	5·28	57·64	52·24	0·22	52·46
West Bengal ..	162·00	16·45	178·45	161·66	16·38	178·04	161·54	16·32	177·86	161·26	0·69	161·95
Bihar ..	264·38	26·86	291·24	263·79	26·75	290·54	263·70	26·66	290·36	263·21	1·12	264·33
Bombay ..	174·15	17·67	191·82	173·75	17·61	191·36	173·62	17·54	191·16	173·28	0·73	174·01
C. P. & Berar ..	113·59	11·53	125·12	113·35	11·49	124·84	113·27	11·44	124·71	113·04	0·48	113·52
Madras ..	309·09	31·36	340·45	388·55	31·24	339·59	308·15	31·13	339·28	307·58	1·33	308·91
Orissa	83·74	8·50	92·24	82·56	8·47	91·03	83·47	8·43	91·90	83·34	0·36	83·70
East Punjab ..	94·40	9·57	103·97	94·08	9·52	103·60	94·06	9·49	103·55	93·86	0·40	94·26
United Provinces	328·01	33·30	361·31	327·26	33·16	360·42	327·03	33·04	360·07	326·41	1·39	327·80
Ajmer-Merwara ..	3·47	0·35	3·82	3·46	0·35	3·81	3·44	0·35	3·79	3·46	0·01	3·47
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·16	0·01	0·17	0·15	0·02	0·17	0·16	0·01	0·17	0·15	..	0·15
Coorg	0·84	0·08	0·92	0·85	0·10	0·95	0·85	0·08	0·93	0·83	..	0·83
Delhi	6·69	0·68	7·37	6·67	0·68	7·35	6·63	0·68	7·31	6·65	0·03	6·68
Himachal Pradesh	7·33	0·74	8·07	7·27	0·74	8·01	7·32	0·73	8·05	7·27	0·03	7·30
Kutch	3·01	0·31	3·32	3·02	0·31	3·33	3·01	0·31	3·32	2·99	0·01	3·00
Panth Piploda ..	0·04	..	0·04	0·04	..	0·04	0·04	0·01	0·05	0·05	..	0·05
India (Less States)	1,603·36	162·73	1,760·09	1,598·69	162·12	1,760·81	1,598·65	161·50	1,760·15	1,595·62	6·80	1,602·42
Indian States ..	360·62	36·91	397·53	359·80	36·76	396·56	360·05	36·63	396·68	359·39	1·54	360·93

TABLE 'J'—*concld.*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64			1964-65		
	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total	Basic (Junior & Senior) and High (Junior Deptt.)	High (Senior Deptt.)	Total
Assam	52·15	0·23	52·38	9·67	8·79	18·46	9·81	8·76	18·57	9·92	8·74	18·66
West Bengal ..	161·01	0·70	161·71	29·84	27·16	57·00	30·24	27·05	57·29	30·63	26·97	57·60
Bihar ..	262·78	1·14	263·92	48·77	44·36	93·13	49·33	44·19	93·52	50·08	44·06	94·14
Bombay ..	173·04	0·75	173·79	31·99	29·19	61·18	32·61	29·08	61·69	32·91	28·98	61·89
C. P. & Berar ..	112·90	0·48	113·38	20·87	19·06	39·93	21·26	18·97	40·23	21·49	18·91	40·40
Madras	307·05	1·33	308·38	57·02	51·79	108·81	57·68	51·61	109·29	58·46	51·44	109·90
Orissa	83·21	0·36	83·57	15·40	14·03	29·43	15·66	13·98	29·64	15·83	13·94	29·77
East Punjab ..	93·73	0·41	94·14	17·36	15·78	33·14	17·60	15·74	33·34	17·81	15·68	33·49
United Provinces	325·93	1·42	327·35	60·40	54·96	115·36	61·26	54·79	116·05	61·96	54·59	116·55
Ajmer-Merwara ..	3·43	0·02	3·45	0·65	0·57	1·22	0·64	0·58	1·22	0·66	0·58	1·24
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·16	..	0·16	0·14	0·03	0·17	0·16	0·03	0·19	0·18	0·03	0·21
Coorg	0·85	0·01	0·86	0·53	0·14	0·67	0·55	0·14	0·69	0·56	0·14	0·70
Delhi	6·65	0·03	6·68	1·34	1·12	2·46	1·36	1·12	2·48	1·37	1·11	2·48
Himachal Pradesh	7·27	0·03	7·30	0·12	1·23	1·35	0·11	1·22	1·33	0·13	1·23	1·36
Kutch	2·98	0·01	2·99	1·21	0·50	1·71	1·20	0·50	1·70	1·22	0·50	1·72
Panth Piploda ..	0·03	..	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·03	..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02
India (Less States)	1,593·17	6·92	1,600·09	295·33	268·72	564·45	299·47	267·77	567·24	303·22	266·91	570·13
Indian States ..	358·89	1·57	360·46	66·51	60·94	127·45	67·34	60·52	127·86	126·75	60·53	187·28

PART III

POST COMPULSORY AND OTHER EDUCATION

सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE 'K'

Estimated Annual Expenditure on Senior Departments of High Schools from 1957-58 to 1964-65.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province (1)	1957-58 (2)	1958-59 (3)	1959-60 (4)	1960-61 (5)	1961-62 (6)	1962-63 (7)	1963-64 (8)	1931-65 (9)
Assam	21·36	44·06	68·00	73·01	79·74	114·99	162·79	210·03
West Bengal	64·60	133·16	205·69	220·99	237·05	359·88	491·85	633·75
Bihar	104·90	216·20	333·99	358·85	385·00	584·27	798·28	1,028·19
Bombay	70·81	145·95	225·36	242·02	259·52	394·43	539·60	696·34
C. P. & Berar	45·41	93·60	144·56	155·30	166·59	252·96	345·75	445·56
Madras	124·14	255·87	395·20	424·56	455·37	691·50	945·46	1,218·76
Orissa	33·13	68·33	105·58	113·45	121·72	184·66	252·27	324·87
East Punjab	37·82	77·91	120·41	129·26	138·58	210·45	287·76	370·93
United Provinces	131·16	270·26	417·43	448·40	481·03	730·22	998·17	1,284·82
Ajmer-Merwara	1·42	2·94	4·54	4·90	5·29	8·02	10·95	14·12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·04	0·12	0·19	0·20	0·21	0·33	0·46	0·59
Coorg	0·33	0·70	1·08	1·15	1·24	1·85	2·55	3·27
Delhi	2·87	5·94	9·17	9·83	10·51	16·06	22·02	28·51
Himachal Pradesh	2·92	6·06	9·35	14·51	15·24	20·83	26·83	33·28

TABLE 'K'—*contd.*

Province (1)	1957-58 (2)	1958-59 (3)	1959-60 (4)	1960-61 (5)	1961-62 (6)	1962-63 (7)	1963-64 (8)	1964-65 (9)
Kutch	1·22	2·51	3·89	4·25	4·62	6·93	9·41	12·13
Panth Piploda	0·02	0·02	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·09	0·12	0·15
India (Less States)	642·15	1,323·63	2,044·49	2,200·73	2,361·76	3,577·47	4,867·45	6,306·29
Indian States	145·55	299·96	463·32	497·71	533·38	810·60	1,108·07	1,428·10

NOTES.

1. **Number of children coming to High Schools has been taken to be 20% of the leavers from** Junior Basic Schools.
2. **One Teacher to every 20 pupils has been assumed.**
3. **Minimum qualification of a teacher for the Senior Deptt. is to be a** graduate. The Ordinary grade and Selection grade graduate teachers are **assumed to be in the ratio of 3 : 1.**
4. **Salaries and Allowances of Teachers are as follows :—**

Location of School	Type of Teacher	Salary Grade	Allowance
Rural	Graduates (Ordinary Grade) .. Graduates (Selection Grade) ..	Rs. 80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220 Rs. 150—15—300	Dearness Allowance @ Rs. 35 for salary range 50—100 Rs. 40 for salary range 101—150 Rs. 45 for salary range 151—200 Rs. 50 for salary range 201—250 Rs. 60 for salary range 251—300
Urban	Graduates (Ordinary Grade) .. Graduates (Selection Grade) ..	Rs. 80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220 Rs. 150—15—300	All Allowances @ Rs. 50 for salary range 50—100 Rs. 62 for salary range 101—150 Rs. 70 for salary range 151—200 Rs. 75 for salary range 201—250 Rs. 91 for salary range 251—300

5. **Annual cost per scholar for the whole of India** (including Indian States) varies by a small amount from year to year because of yearly increments earned **by teachers ; but on an average it is approximately Rs. 142·7.**

TABLE 'L'

Estimated Annual Expenditure on University Education from Public Funds from 1960-61 to 1969-70

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Estimated Enrolment										
Graduate Classes—										
1st year	46,468	47,121	47,781	48,450	49,128	1,24,540	1,26,284	1,28,052	1,29,845	1,31,663
2nd year	..	45,632	46,273	40,971	47,578	48,244	1,22,298	1,24,011	1,25,747	1,27,508
3rd year	..	..	44,811	45,440	46,076	46,722	47,376	1,20,097	1,21,779	1,23,484
Post Graduate Classes										
1st year	..	..	..	8,801	8,924	9,049	9,176	9,305	23,587	23,917
2nd year	..	..	..	..	8,643	8,763	8,886	9,011	9,138	23,162
Total ..	46,468	92,753	1,38,865	1,49,612	1,60,349	2,37,318	3,14,020	3,90,476	4,10,096	4,29,734
					(Rupees in Lakhs)					
Estimated Expenditure from Public Funds	130·11	259·71	388·82	418·91	448·98	664·49	879·26	1,093·33	1,148·27	1,203·26

NOTES.

1. This table relates to India, including Indian States.
2. Pass percentage of High School and Graduate Examinations has been taken to be 80.
3. 10% of Leavers from High Schools are taken into University Education.
4. 25% of Graduates take up post-graduate courses of study.
5. 30% of the gross cost is taken to come from Fees, 10% from Endowments & 60 % from public Funds. Assuming that 10% of the gross cost will be needed for the maintenance of poor students, 70% of the gross cost is required to be met from the Public Funds.
6. Average Annual cost per University student is assumed to be Rs. 400, But in the light of note (5) above, it comes to Rs. 280 per student from the Public Funds.

TABLE 'L$_1$'

Estimated Annual Expenditure on University Education

Total enrolment in Degree classes of Universities in India* in 1946-47	Enrolment if 20% is increased to the previous year	Average Annual cost per student	Gross Annual Cost	Cost to be met from Public Funds† in				
				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,00,000**	1,20,000	400	4,80,00,000	3,36,00,000	4,03,20,000‡	4,83,84,000‡	5,80,60,800‡	6,96,72,960‡

NOTES.

*Including Indian States.

**This figure excludes the enrolment in the Universities of Dacca and Punjab, as they fall in Pakistan. Half the enrolment in the degree classes of the Punjab University, however, has been included to account for the Province of East Punjab. In this sense this figure is only approximate.

†It has been assumed that 30% of the gross cost will come from Fees, 10% from Endowments and 60% from Public Funds. Estimating 10% of the gross cost needed for the maintenance of poor students, we require 70 % of the gross cost to be met from Public Funds.

‡Cost to be met from public funds in any year has been assumed to be 20% more of that of previous year so as to provide for the estimated increase in enrolment at the rate of 20% each year.

TABLE 'M'

Estimated Expedituure on Social Education

——	Total Estimated Population for the year 1949	Number of Adults in the age group 15—30 (27·201% of total population)	Number of Illiterate Adults (85% of No. of Adults in age group 15—30)	Number of Adults to be rendered literate in first 10 years (50% of estimated No. of illiterate adults)	Number of Adults to be rendered literate per year	Annual cost per Adult	Total Annual Cost*
						Rs.	Rs.
India (Less States)	27,44,69,572	7,46,58,606	6,34,59,815	3,17,28,908	31,72,891	5/-	1,58,64,455
Indian States	6,13,77,692	1,66,95,377	1,41,91,070	70,95,535	7,09,554	5/-	35,47,770

*To meet the yearly increase in population, the annual cost will increase regularly by approximately 1·5% of itself, so that the total expenditure required during the first 10 years to make 50% of the adults literate will be Rs. 16,97,92,846 and Rs. 3,79,70,795 in India (less States) and Indian States respectively.

TABLE 'M_1'

Estimated Expenditure on Social Education

—	Total Estimated Population (1949 onwards)	Number of Adults in the age group 15—30 (27·2 % of total population)	Number of Illiterate Adults (85% of Number of Adults in age group 15—30)	Percentage of Adults (50% of Total Illiterate Adults to be made literate*)	Number of Adults to be made literate	Annual Cost per Adult	Total Annual Cost
						Rs.	Rs.
INDIA (Less States)—							
1st year	27,44,69,572	7,46,58,606	6,34,59,815	5	15,86,495	5/-	79,32,475
2nd year	27,85,86,616	7,57,78,485	6,44,11,712	5	16,10,293	5/-	80,51,465
3rd year	28,27,65,415	7,69,15,162	6,53,77,888	7½	24,51,671	5/-	1,22,58,355
4th year	28,70,06,896	7,80,68,889	6,63,58,556	12½	41,47,410	5/-	2,07,37,050
5th year	29,13,11,999	7,92,39,922	6,73,53,934	15	50,51,545	5/-	2,52,57,725
6th year	29,56,81,679	8,04,28,521	6,83,64,243	15	51,27,318	5/-	2,56,36,590
7th year	30,01,16,904	8,16,34,949	6,93,89,707	20	69,38,971	5/-	3,46,94,855
8th year	30,46,18,658	8,28,59,473	7,04,30,553	20	70,43,055	5/-	3,52,15,275
INDIAN STATES—							
1st year	6,13,77,692	1,66,95,377	1,41,91,070	5	3,54,777	5/-	17,73,885
2nd year	6,22,98,357	1,69,45,808	1,44,03,936	5	3,60,098	5/-	18,00,490
3rd year	6,32,32,832	1,71,99,995	1,46,19,995	7½	5,48,250	5/-	27,41,250
4th year	6,41,81,324	1,74,57,995	1,48,39,295	12½	9,27,456	5/-	46,37,280
5th year	6,51,44,044	1,77,19,865	1,50,61,884	15	11,29,641	5/-	56,48,205
6th year	6,61,21,205	1,79,85,663	1,52,87,812	15	11,46,586	5/-	57,32,930
7th year	6,71,13,023	1,82,55,448	1,55,17,129	20	15,51,713	5/-	77,58,565
8th year	6,81,19,718	1,85,29,280	1,57,49,886	20	15,74,989	5/-	78,74,945

*This table assumes that the total number of adults in the age-group 15—30 will be made literate in two periods of 8 years each ; and the percentages stated in this column are, therefore, worked on 50% of the total illiterate population in question.

PART IV

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

TABLE 'N$_1$'

Estimated Annual intake in Junior Technical Institutions and Trade Schools during 1951-62

Province (1)	1951 and before (2)	1952 (3)	1953 (4)	1954 (5)	1955 (6)	1956 (7)	1957 (8)	1958 (9)	1959 (10)	1960 (11)	1961 (12)	1962 and onwards (13)
Assam	856	1,141	1,426	1,712	1,997	2,282	2,568	3,338	4,108	4,879	5,649	6,420
West Bengal	2,645	3,527	4,408	5,290	6,172	7,053	7,935	10,316	12,696	15,076	17,457	19,838
Bihar	4,302	5,736	7,169	8,603	10,037	11,471	12,905	16,777	20,649	24,520	28,392	32,264
Bombay	2,948	3,931	4,914	5,830	6,879	7.862	8,845	11,499	14,153	16,806	19,460	22,114
C. P. and Berar	1,962	2,616	3,271	3,925	4,579	5,233	5,887	7,653	9,419	11,186	12,952	14,718
Madras	5,237	6,983	8,729	10,475	12,220	13,966	15,712	20,426	25,139	29,853	34,566	39,280
Orissa	1,390	1,853	2,516	2,778	3,243	3,706	4,169	5,420	6,671	7,920	9,172	10,423
East Punjab	1,540	2,054	2,567	3,081	3,594	4,108	4,621	6,007	7,394	8,780	10,167	11,553
United Provinces	5,722	7,629	9,536	11,447	13,351	15,258	17,165	22,314	27,464	32,613	37,763	42,912
Ajmer-Merwara	61	82	102	123	143	164	184	239	295	350	405	461
Coorg	16	21	26	31	37	42	47	61	75	90	104	118
Delhi	126	168	209	251	293	335	377	490	603	716	829	942
Himachal Pradesh	124	166	207	248	290	332	373	485	596	708	819	931
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	15	18	22	25	28
Panth Piploda	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5
India (less States)	26,934	35,912	44,087	53,802	62,845	71,823	80,800	105,042	129,283	153,522	177,764	202,007
Indian States	6,023	8,031	10,038	12,046	14,054	16,061	18,069	23,490	28,911	34,332	39,753	45,174

NOTES

1. It has been assumed that 4% of the leavers from Senior Basic Schools will join the Junior Technical Institutions and Trade Schools.
2. The first batch of the leavers under the partial compulsory education scheme (40% age group 6—14) will be available in 1957.
3. The first batch of the leavers under the compulsory education scheme (100% age group 6—14) will be avaiable in 1962.
4. Progressive increase in numbers has been assumed during the periods 1951 to 1957 and 1957 to 1962.

TABLE 'N$_2$'

Estimated Annual Number of students under training in Junior Technical Institutions and Trade Schools during 1951-63.

Province (1)	1951-52 (2)	'52-53 (3)	'53-54 (4)	'54-55 (5)	'55-56 (6)	'56-57 (7)	'57-58 (8)	'58-59 (9)	'59-60 (10)	'60-61 (11)	'61-62 (12)	'62-63 (13)	'63-64 onwards (14)
Assam	1,400	2,000	2,600	3,100	3,700	4,300	4,800	5,900	7,400	9,000	10,500	12,100	12,800
West Bengal	4,400	6,200	7,900	9,700	11,500	13,200	15,000	18,300	23,000	27,800	32,600	37,300	39,600
Bihar	7,200	10,000	12,900	15,800	18,600	21,500	24,400	29,700	37,400	45,200	52,900	60,700	64,600
Bombay	5,000	6,900	8,800	10,700	12,700	14,800	16,700	20,300	25,700	31,000	36,300	41,600	44,200
C. P. and Berar	3,300	4,600	5,900	7,200	8,500	9,800	11,100	13,500	17,100	20,600	24,100	27,700	29,400
Madras	8,700	12,200	15,700	19,200	22,700	26,200	29,700	36,100	45,600	55,000	64,400	73,800	78,600
Orissa	2,300	3,200	4,200	5,100	6,000	6,900	7,900	9,600	12,100	14,600	17,100	19,600	20,800
East Punjab	2,600	3,600	4,600	5,600	6,700	7,700	8,700	10,600	13,400	16,100	18,900	21,700	23,100
United Provinces	9,500	13,400	17,200	21,000	24,800	28,600	32,400	39,500	49,800	60,100	70,400	80,700	85,800
Ajmer-Merwara	100	150	200	250	300	300	350	400	550	650	750	850	900
Coorg	..	50	50	50	70	80	90	110	140	170	190	220	240
Delhi	200	300	400	450	550	600	700	850	1,100	1,300	1,550	1,750	1,900
Himachal Pradesh	200	300	400	450	550	600	700	850	1,100	1,300	1,550	1,750	1,900
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	40	50	50	60
Panth Piploda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India (Less States)	44,900	62,900	80,850	98,600	116,670	134,580	152,540	185,740	234,420	282,860	331,290	379,820	403,900
Indian States	10,000	14,100	18,100	22,100	26,100	30,100	34,100	41,600	52,400	63,200	74,100	84,900	90,400

NOTES.

(1) Duration of courses at the institutions—2 years. In some cases it will have to be followed by training in factories as apprentices.

(2) Facilities exist at present, in the training Centres of the Ministry of Labour of (27,000) and other Provincial institutions (6,000) for the training about 33,000 persons. The exact distribution province-wise not being known, the table starts with the number to be trained in 1951-52.

(3) All figures have been rounded up for convenience of estimates.

TABLE 'N$_3$'

Estimated Annual Recurring Expenditure on Junior Technical Institutions and Trade Schools during 1951-63.

Rupees in lakhs.

Province (1)	1951-52 (2)	'52-53 (3)	'53-54 (4)	'54-55 (5)	'55-56 (6)	'56-57 (7)	'57-58 (8)	'58-59 (9)	'59-60 (10)	'60-61 (11)	'61-62 (12)	'62-63 (13)	'63-64 (14)
Assam	2·80	4·00	5·20	6·20	7·40	8·60	9·60	11·80	14·80	18·00	21·00	24·20	25·60
West Bengal	8·80	12·40	15·80	19·40	23·00	26·40	30·00	36·60	46·00	55·60	65·20	74·60	79·20
Bihar	14·40	20·00	25·80	31·60	37·20	43·00	48·80	59·40	74·80	90·40	105·80	121·40	129·20
Bombay	10·00	13·80	17·60	21·40	25·40	29·60	33·40	40·60	51·40	62·00	72·60	83·20	88·40
C. P. and Berar	6·60	9·20	11·80	14·40	17·00	19·60	22·20	27·00	34·20	41·20	48·20	55·40	58·80
Madras	17·40	24·40	31·40	38·40	45·40	52·40	59·40	72·20	91·20	110·00	128·80	147·60	157·20
Orissa	4·60	6·40	8·40	10·20	12·00	13·80	15·80	19·20	24·20	29·20	34·20	39·20	41·60
East Punjab	5·20	7·20	9·20	11·20	13·40	15·40	17·40	21·20	26·80	32·20	37·80	43·40	46·20
United Provinces	19·00	26·80	34·40	42·00	49·60	57·20	64·80	79·00	99·60	120·20	140·80	161·40	171·60
Ajmer-Merwara	0·20	0·30	0·40	0·50	0·60	0·60	0·70	0·80	1·10	1·30	1·50	1·70	1·80
Coorg	..	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·14	0·16	0·18	0·22	0·28	0·34	0·38	0·44	0·48
Delhi	0·40	0·60	0·80	0·90	1·10	1·20	1·40	1·70	2·20	2·60	3·10	3·50	3·80
Himachal Pradesh	0·40	0·60	0·80	0·90	1·10	1·20	1·40	1·70	2·20	2·60	3·10	3·50	3·80
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·06	0·08	0·10	0·10	0·12
Panth Piploda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India (Less States)	89·80	125·80	161·70	197·20	233·34	269·16	305·08	371·48	468·84	565·72	662·58	759·64	807·80
Indian States	20·00	28·20	36·20	44·20	52·20	60·20	68·20	83·20	104·80	126·40	148·20	169·80	180·80

NOTES

(1) One instructor to sixteen students.
(2) Pay scale of artisan instructor Rs. 100—5—150 inclusive of allowances.
(3) Cost of consumable stores plus administration Rs. 10 p.m. per trainee.
(4) 5% of capital expenditure provided for the purpose of payment of interest, repayment of loan and replacement of capital equipment.
(5) Cost of training works out to **Rs. 250 gross per annum per trainee.**
(6) Income from fees, scale of products etc.—**Average** Rs. 50 per annum **per** trainee.
(7) Net **cost of training**—Rs. 200 **per annum per trainee.**

TABLE 'N₄'

Estimated Annual Capital Expenditure on Junior Technical Institutions and Trade Schools during 1951-1962.

Rupees in lakhs.

Province (1)	1951-52 (2)	'52-53 (3)	'53-54 (4)	'54-55 (5)	'55-56 (6)	'56-57 (7)	'57-58 (8)	'58-59 (9)	'59-60 (10)	'60-61 (11)	'61-62 (12)	'62-63 (13)
Assam	0·20	4·20	3·50	4·20	4·20	3·50	7·70	10·50	11·20	10·50	11·20	**4·90**
West Bengal	12·60	11·90	12·60	12·60	11·90	12·60	23·10	32·90	33·60	33·60	32·90	**16·10**
Bihar	19·60	20·30	20·30	19·60	20·30	20·30	37·10	53·90	54·60	53·90	54·60	**27·30**
Bombay	13·30	13·30	13·30	14·00	14·70	13·30	25·20	37·80	37·10	37·10	37·10	**18·20**
C. P. and Berar	9·10	9·10	9·10	9·10	9·10	9·10	16·80	25·20	24·50	24·50	25·20	**11·90**
Madras	24·50	24·50	24·50	24·50	24·50	24·50	44·50	66·50	65·80	65·80	65·80	**33·60**
Orissa	6·30	7·00	7·00	7·70	7·00	7·00	13·30	17·50	17·50	17·50	17·50	**8·40**
East Punjab	7·00	7·00	7·00	7·70	7·00	7·00	13·30	19·60	18·90	19·60	19·60	**9·80**
United Provinces	27·30	26·60	26·60	26·60	26·60	26·60	49·70	72·10	72·10	72·10	72·10	**35·70**
Ajmer-Merwara	0·35	0·35	0·35	0·35	..	0·35	0·35	1·05	0·70	0·70	0·70	**0·35**
Coorg	0·35	..	..	0·14	0·07	0·07	0·14	0·21	0·21	0·14	0·21	**0·14**
Delhi	0·70	0·70	0·35	0·70	0·35	0·70	1·05	1·75	1·40	1·75	1·40	**1·05**
Himachal Pradesh	0·70	0·70	0·35	0·70	0·35	0·70	1·05	1·75	1·40	1·75	1·40	**1·05**
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·21	..	0·07	0·07	..	**0·07**
Panth Piploda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India (Less States)	122·00	125·65	124·95	127·89	126·07	125·72	233·50	340·76	339·08	339·01	339·71	**168·56**
Indian States	28·70	28·00	28·00	28·00	28·00	28·00	52·50	75·60	75·60	76·30	75·60	**38·50**

NOTE

Capital cost Rs. 700 for an additional trainee.

TABLE 'P₁'

Estimated Annual intake in Senior Technical Institutions during 1949-65.

Province (1)	1949 (2)	1950 (3)	1951 (4)	1952 (5)	1953 (6)	1954 (7)	1955 (8)	1956 (9)	1957 (10)	1958 (11)	1959 (12)	1960 (13)	1961 (14)	1962 (15)	1963 (16)	1964 (17)	1965 (18)
Assam ..	..	..	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	459	640	820	1,000	1,180	1,373
West Bengal ..	1,117	1,130	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,696	2,200	2,700	3,200	3,700	4,241
Bihar ..	470	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,500	2,759	3,580	4,400	5,220	6,040	6,897
Bombay ..	1,514	1,514	1,600	1,650	1,650	1,700	1,700	1,750	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,891	2,460	3,030	3,600	4,170	4,757
C. P. & Berar ..	562	562	600	650	700	750	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,258	1,640	2,020	2,400	2,780	3,146
Madras ..	1,334	1,350	1,500	1,650	1,800	2,000	2,250	2,450	2,650	2,850	3,100	3,359	4,360	5,370	6,380	7,390	8,397
Orissa ..	317	317	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	800	891	1,150	1,410	1,670	1,930	2,228
East Punjab ..	70	100	150	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	987	1,570	1,570	1,870	2,170	2,470
United Provinces	1,484	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,800	3,000	3,300	3,669	4,770	5,870	6,970	8,070	9,173
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	..	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	52	64	76	88	100
Coorg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	13	16	19	22	25
Delhi ..	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	80	104	128	152	176	200
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	30	30	40	40	50	50	60	70	80	104	128	152	176	200
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	5	6	6
Panth Piploda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
India (less States)	6,956	7,061	7,733	8,638	9,483	10,438	11,383	12,498	13,543	14,548	15,863	17,181	22,646	27,530	32,714	37,898	43,214
Indian States ..	1,459	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,400	2,700	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,863	5,020	6,180	7,320	8,480	9,657

NOTES.

(1) Figures for 1949 include the intake of institutions providing for course leading to University degrees also.

(2) The first batch of High School leavers from amongst entrants under the partial compulsory Basic Education Scheme will be available in 1960. Figures for 1960 are based on the assumption that 4% of High School leavers will join the Senior Technical Institutions.

(3) The first batch of High School leavers from amongst entrants under the Compulsory Basic Education Scheme (100%) will be available in 1965. Figures for 1965 are based on the assumption that 4% of High School leavers will join the Senior Technical institutions, *i.e.*, 0·8% of the population of age group 17 will enter the institutions.

(4) Progressive increase in intake has been assumed during the periods 1951-60 and 1960-65.

(5) The figures, given above Province-wise, clearly indicate that it is necessary to plan Higher Technical Education on an all India basis. Facilities have to be concentrated in certain regions on account of various factors other than the population figures for Bombay, Delhi and Bihar are revealing and support the above contention.

TABLE 'P$_2$'

Estimated Annual Number of students under training in Senior Technical Institutions during 1951-67.

Province (1)	1951 (2)	1952 (3)	1953 (4)	1954 (5)	1955 (6)	1956 (7)	1957 (8)	1958 (9)	1959 (10)	1960 (11)	1961 (12)	1962 (13)	1963 (14)	1964 (15)	1965 (16)	1966 (17)	1967 on-wards (18)
Assam ..	50	150	300	400	550	700	800	950	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,900	2,500	3,000	3,500	3,800	4,100
West Bengal ..	3,400	3,500	3,700	3,900	4,000	4,200	4,300	4,500	4,600	4,800	5,500	6,700	8,100	9,600	11,100	12,200	12,700
Bihar ..	1,700	2,100	2,700	3,300	3,900	4,600	5,300	6,000	6,700	7,400	8,800	10,700	13,200	15,700	18,100	19,800	20,700
Bombay ..	4,600	4,700	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,200	5,300	5,400	5,500	6,200	7,400	9,100	10,800	12,500	13,700	14,200
C. P. & Berar ..	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,700	3,000	3,300	3,500	4,100	4,900	6,000	7,200	8,300	9,100	9,400
Madras ..	4,200	4,500	4,900	5,400	6,000	6,700	7,300	7,900	8,600	9,300	10,800	13,100	16,100	19,100	22,200	24,200	25,200
Orissa ..	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,600	1,800	1,900	2,100	2,400	2,800	3,500	4,200	5,000	5,800	6,400	6,700
East Punjab ..	300	400	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,700	3,100	3,700	4,700	5,600	6,500	7,100	7,400
United Provinces	4,500	4,700	5,100	5,700	6,300	6,900	7,600	8,300	9,100	9,900	11,700	14,300	17,600	20,900	24,200	26,400	27,500
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	30	60	90	90	100	110	120	120	120	130	150	190	230	260	290	300
Coorg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	40	50	60	70	70	80
Delhi ..	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	270	310	380	460	530	580	600
Himachal Pradesh	..	30	60	100	110	130	140	160	180	210	250	310	380	460	530	580	600
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20
Panth Piploda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India (less States)	21,700	23,260	25,670	28,440	31,100	34,080	37,300	40,480	43,850	47,290	55,170	67,010	82,500	98,110	113,610	124,240	129,500
Indian States ..	4,500	4,800	5,200	5,700	6,400	7,200	8,100	9,000	9,900	10,700	12,500	15,000	18,500	22,000	25,400	27,800	28,900

NOTES

1. Duration of courses—3 years.
2. Figures rounded for convenience.

TABLE ' P_3 '

Estimated Annual Recurring Expenditure on Senior Technical Institutions during 1951-67.

Rupees in lakhs.

Province (1)	1951-52 (2)	1952-53 (3)	1953-54 (4)	1954-55 (5)	1955-56 (6)	1956-57 (7)	1957-58 (8)	1958-59 (9)	1959-60 (10)	1960-61 (11)	1961-62 (12)	1962-63 (13)	1963-64 (14)	1964-65 (15)	1965-66 (16)	1966-67 (17)	1967-68 onwards (18)
Assam ..	0·40	1·20	2·40	3·20	4·40	5·60	6·40	7·60	8·80	9·60	12·00	15·20	20·00	24·00	28·00	30·40	32·80
West Bengal ..	27·20	28·00	29·60	31·20	32·00	33·60	34·40	36·00	36·80	38·40	44·00	53·60	64·80	76·80	88·80	97·60	101·60
Bihar ..	13·60	16·80	21·60	26·40	31·20	36·80	42·40	48·00	53·60	59·20	70·40	85·60	105·60	125·60	144·80	158·40	165·60
Bombay ..	36·80	37·60	39·20	40·00	40·00	40·80	41·60	42·40	43·20	44·00	49·60	59·20	72·80	86·40	100·00	109·60	113·60
C. P. & Berar	13·60	14·40	15·20	16·80	17·60	18·40	21·60	24·00	26·40	28·00	32·80	39·20	48·00	57·60	66·40	72·80	75·20
Madras ..	33·60	36·00	39·20	43·20	48·00	53·60	58·40	63·20	68·80	74·40	86·40	104·80	128·80	152·80	177·60	193·60	201·60
Orissa ..	8·00	8·80	9·60	10·40	12·00	12·80	14·40	15·20	16·80	19·20	22·40	28·00	33·60	40·00	46·40	51·20	53·60
East Punjab ..	2·40	3·20	4·80	7·20	9·60	12·00	14·40	16·80	19·20	21·60	24·80	29·60	37·60	44·80	52·00	56·80	59·20
United Provinces	36·00	37·60	40·80	45·60	50·40	55·20	60·80	66·40	72·80	79·20	93·60	114·40	140·80	167·20	193·60	211·20	220·00
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	0·24	0·48	0·72	0·72	0·80	0·88	0·96	0·96	0·96	1·04	1·20	1·52	1·84	2·08	2·32	2·40
Coorg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·08	0·16	0·32	0·40	0·48	0·56	0·56	0·64
Delhi ..	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·16	2·48	3·04	3·68	4·24	4·64	4·80
Himachal Pradesh	..	0·24	0·48	0·80	0·88	1·04	1·12	1·28	1·44	1·68	2·00	2·48	3·04	3·68	4·24	4·64	4·80
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·16	0·16	0·16
Panth Piploda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India (less States)	173·60	186·08	205·36	227·52	248·80	272·64	298·40	323·84	350·80	378·32	441·36	536·08	660·00	784·88	908·88	993·92	1,036·00
Indian States ..	36·00	38·40	41·60	45·60	51·20	57·60	64·80	72·00	79·20	85·60	100·00	120·00	148·00	176·00	203·20	222·40	231·20

NOTES.

(1) Estimates worked on the basis of
- (*a*) 50% joining courses in Engineering including Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy and Architecture.
- (*b*) 25% joining courses in Technology.
- (*c*) 25% joining courses in Commerce and Industrial Design etc.

(2) One teacher to twelve students for (a) and (b) above, and one teacher to twenty students for (c) above.
(3) Pay scales as approved by Government of India on the recommendations of Central Pay Commission.
(4) Cost per student works out to Rs. 1,00 p.a. for (a) and (b) and Rs. 600 p.a. for (c)—Average Rs. 900 p.a.
(5) Income from fees Rs. 100 p.a. per student—Assuming 50% free Ships etc.
(6) Net average cost per student—Rs. 800 p.a.

TABLE 'P$_4$'

Estimated Annual Capital Expenditure on Senior Technical Institutions during 1951-66.

Rupees in lakhs.

Province (1)	1951-52 (2)	1952 53 (3)	1953-54 (4)	1954-55 (5)	1955-56 (6)	1956-57 (7)	1957-58 (8)	1958-59 (9)	1959-60 (10)	1960-61 (11)	1961-62 (12)	1962-63 (13)	1963-64 (14)	1964-65 (15)	1965-66 (16)	1966-67 (17)
Assam	6·0	9·0	6·0	9·0	9·0	6·0	9·0	9·0	6·0	18·0	24·0	36·0	30·0	30·0	18·0	18·0
West Bengal	6·0	12·0	12·0	6·0	12·0	6·0	12·0	6·0	12·0	42·0	72·0	84·0	90·0	90·0	66·0	30·0
Bihar	24·0	16·0	36·0	36·0	42·0	42·0	42·0	42·0	42·0	84·0	114·0	150·0	150·0	144·0	102·0	54·0
Bombay	6·0	12·0	6·0	..	6·0	6·0	6·0	6·0	6·0	42·0	84·0	102·0	102·0	102·0	72·0	30·0
C. P. & Berar	6·0	6·0	12·0	6·0	6·0	24·0	18·0	18·0	12·0	36·0	48·0	66·0	72·0	66·0	48·8	18·0
Madras	18·0	24·0	30·0	36·0	42·0	36·0	36·0	42·0	42·0	90·0	138·0	180·0	180·0	186·0	120·0	60·0
Orissa	6·0	6·0	6·0	12·0	6·0	12·0	6·0	12·0	18·0	24·0	42·0	42·0	48·0	48·0	36·0	18·0
East Punjab	6·0	12·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	24·0	36·0	60·0	54·0	54·0	36·0	18·0
United Provinces ..	12·0	24·0	42·0	42·0	42·0	42·0	42·0	48·0	48·0	108·0	156·0	198·0	198·0	198·0	132·0	66·0
Ajmer-Merwara	1·8	1·8	1·8	..	0·6	0·6	0·6	..	..	0·6	1·2	2·4	2·4	1·8	1·8	0·6
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	0·6	1·2	0·6	0·6	0·6	..	0·6
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	2·4	4·2	4·8	4·2	3·0	1·2
Himachal Pradesh ..	1·8	1·8	2·4	0·6	1·2	0·6	1·2	1·2	1·8	2·4	3·6	4·2	4·8	4·2	3·0	1·2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	..	..
Panth Piploda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India (Less States) ..	93·6	144·6	172·2	165·6	184·8	193·2	190·8	202·2	206·4	472·8	722·4	929·4	936·6	930·0	637·8	315·6
Indian States	18·0	24·0	30·0	42·0	48·0	54·0	54·0	54·0	48·0	108·0	150·0	210·0	210·0	204·0	144·0	66·0

NOTES.

(1) Capital expenditure in any year provided for additional numbers to be trained in the follwing year.

(2) Basic Engineering Rs. 7,000 per student.
Rs. 6,000 per student.
Rs. 4,000 per student.

PART V

PRESENT COST OF EDUCATION

TABLE 'Q'

Total Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on Education, 1946-47

Province (1)		From Govt. Funds (2)	From Local Board Funds (3)	From Fees (4)	From other sources (Endowments etc.) (5)	Total (6)	Expenditure on Education per head of population (estimated) (7)	Expenditure on Education per Scholars (8)	Percentage of Expenditure on Education from Govt. Funds to total Provincial Expenditure from Revenue a/c. only (9)
				(Rupees in Lakhs)			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	.. ..	70·66	13·06	26·61	14·17	124·50	1·1	17·61	9·8
West Bengal	.. ..	142·41	42·57	186·13	76·43	447·54	0·6	24·2	7·6
Bihar	.. ..	76·76	80·58	95·55	46·23	299·12	0·7	23·3	4·7
Bombay	.. ..	442·12	141·72	271·89	104·38	960·11	4·1	46·0	11·0
C. P. & Berar	.. ..	101·70	46·27	46·52	20·79	215·28	1·2	34·8	8·1
Madras	.. ..	643·92	198·18	238·70	215·06	1295·86	2·5	34·05	11·3
Orissa	.. ..	66·64	3·51	14·95	6·44	91·54	1·0	29·2	14·0
East Punjab	.. ..	104·64	29·33	58·94	33·07	225·98	0·7	42·3	10·9
United Provinces	.. ..	327·57	81·52	181·17	120·20	710·46	1·2	33·0	10·0
Ajmer-Merwara	.. ..	10·85	1·98	5·47	5·22	23·52	4·1	66·6	29·0
Coorg	.. ..	2·13	0·92	0·78	0·72	4·55	3·0	25·4	4·8
Delhi	.. ..	45·49	9·48	17·92	10·80	83·69	6·3	106·3	14·2
Total	.. ..	2034·89	649·12	1144·63	653·51	4482·15	1·4	33·8	9·9

TABLE 'R'

Expenditure on Education by sources at each stage, 1946-47

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	Primary Schools						Middle Schools						High Schools					
	Expenditure from						Expenditure from						Ependiture from					
	Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Total	Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Total	Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Assam	22·66	6·23	1·23	0·02	2·66	32·80	5·41	3·03	0·45	4·72	2·31	15·92	14·47	0·01	0·11	14·07	1·49	30·15
West Bengal	28·36	19·24	14·53	10·42	6·60	79·15	5·15	2 34	0·43	12·50	5·53	25·95	24·76	0·10	0.72	92·65	18·37	136·60
Bihar	2·68	51·31	8·99	7·88	12·22	83·08	1·78	12·79	0·88	18·03	6·64	40·12	9·66	..	0·04	38·98	6·79	55·47
Bombay	278·53	22·44	101·25	24·18	28·18	454·58	2·92	0·20	0·30	12·56	6·95	22·93	41·51	0·02	1·63	131·54	25·96	200·66
C. P. & Berar	37·89	13·91	16·12	2·53	5·01	75·46	14·37	5·75	1·89	15·23	2·67	39·91	6·22	0·26	0·46	12·76	1·75	21·45
Madras	371·51	126·50	32·44	8·02	33·60	572·07	5·51	2·27	0·38	8·34	5·15	21·65	53·10	18·91	3·88	112·70	37·39	225·98
Orissa	27·32	..	..	0·35	0·28	27·95	2·91	1·64	0·01	2·61	0·87	8·04	3·64	1·28	..	6·59	0·79	12·30
East Punjab	27·46	9·04	4·05	0·36	3·06	43·97	28·16	9·36	1·07	6·63	1·96	47·18	17·73	1·71	1·01	29·99	8·46	58·90
United Provinces ..	80·66	23·33	18·34	6·47	4·30	133·10	26·46	4·07	6·84	20·61	9·72	67·70	45·62	0·33	2·22	45·96	19·80	113·93
Ajmer-Merwara ..	3·28	0·22	1·53	0·35	1·14	6·52	1·65	..	0·07	0·32	0·72	2·76	2·99	..	0·10	3·90	2·57	9·56
Coorg	0·61	0·81	0·07	0·21	..	1·70	0·11	..	..	..	..	0·11	1·03	..	..	0·57	0·43	2·03
Delhi	3·65	0·28	5·87	0·13	0·77	10·70	2·12	0·22	0·97	1·58	0·86	5·75	4·46	0·01	1.39	6·89	3·46	16·21
Total ..	884·61	273·31	204·42	60·92	97·82	1521·08	96·55	41·67	13·29	103·13	43·38	298·12	225·19	22·63	11·56	496·60	127·26	883·24

TABLE 'R'—*contd.*

Expenditure on Education by sources at each stage, 1946-47.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province	Universities and Arts and Science (Degree & Inter.) Colleges						Training Institutions						Other Professional Institutions					
	Expenditure from						Expenditure from						Expenditure from					
	Govt. Funds'	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees:	Endowments etc.	Total	Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Total	Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16	(17)	(18)	(19)
Assam	7·34	..	..	4·26	1·87	13·47	0·95	0·08	..	..	..	1·03	0·71	0·05	0·04	0·25	0·19	1·24
West Bengal	22·46	..	0·06	41·08	16·73	80·33	4·03	..	0·28	0·14	0·32	4·77	21·46	0·27	0·28	12·97	5·53	40·51
Bihar	8·87	..	..	18·99	1·51	29·37	3·12	..	..	0·02	0·14	3·28	17·26	0·05	0·02	2·23	1·83	21·39
Bombay	9·11	..	0·02	65·15	7·75	82·03	10·30	0·11	0·49	2·34	1·41	14·65	16·55	0·14	3·35	23·73	9·50	53·27
C. P. & Berar	7·53	..	..	7·65	0·87	16·05	7·05	..	..	0·36	0·17	7·58	3·56	..	0·04	1·90	4·97	10·47
Madras	28·61	0·16	0·42	49·03	30·70	108·92	34·92	..	..	0·72	4·42	40·06	41·81	0·13	0·99	9·49	27·16	79·58
Orissa	7·53	..	..	3·78	0·96	12·27	2·96	..	..	0·01	0·02	2·99	4·53	..	..	0·16	0·35	5·04
East Punjab	5·88	..	0·09	17·30	6·01	29·28	0·50	..	..	0·28	0·15	0·93	7·52	0·01	0·10	2·58	1·16	11·37
United Provinces	68·70	0·12	0·56	64·61	15·87	149·86	14·29	0·23	0·36	1·33	0·37	16·58	19·51	0·29	0·22	1·61	2·77	24·40
Ajmer-Merwara	0·83	..	..	0·45	0·01	1·29	0·45	..	..	0·40	0·20	1·05	..	..	..	..	0·40	0·40
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Delhi	8·57	..	..	7·42	1·71	17·70	0·52	..	..	..	..	0·52	12·09	..	..	0·53	0·17	12·79
Total	175·43	0·28	1·15	279·72	83·99	540·57	79·09	0·42	1·13	5·60	7·20	93·44	145·00	0·94	5·04	55·45	54·03	260·46

TABLE 'R'—*contd.*

Expenditure on Education by sources at each stage, 1946-47.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Province.	Adult Schools						Other Special Schools						Total Direct Expenditure					
	Expenditure from						Expenditure from						Expenditure from					
	Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Total	Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Total	Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Assam	0·39	..	..	..	0·01	0·40	1·22	0·05	0·04	0·11	0·36	1·78	53·16	9·45	1·86	23·43	8·87	96·77
West Bengal	0·09	0·02	0·05	..	0·10	0·26	7·03	0·86	0·51	1·32	4·53	14·25	113·34	22·82	16·86	171·09	57·71	381·83
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·20	0·01	0·05	0·06	4·31	7·63	46·57	64·17	9·97	86·20	33·44	240·35
Bombay	1·88	0·03	0·34	0·05	0·95	3·25	6·83	0·01	0·30	1·13	3·59	11·92	367·62	22·96	107·74	260·68	84·28	843·28
C. P. & Berar	0·07	..	..	..	0·06	0·13	1·30	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·10	1·45	78·10	19·94	18·53	41·54	15·59	173·70
Madras	..	..	..	..	0·05	0·05	5·35	0·19	0·09	0·38	3·22	9·23	540·81	148·16	38·20	188·68	141·69	1057·54
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·80	0·01	..	0·01	0·08	0·90	49·69	2·93	0·01	13·52	3·35	69·50
East Punjab	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·62	..	..	..	..	0·62	87·89	20·12	6·31	57·14	20·81	192·27
United Provinces ..	5·41	0·01	0·08	..	0·35	5·85	0·45	0·25	0·17	0·08	0·95	1·90	261·10	28·63	28·79	140·68	54·13	513·33
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	0·01	..	0·07	0·11	9·22	0·22	1·71	5·43	4·75	21·33
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·75	0·81	0·07	0·78	0·43	3·84
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·43	..	0·01	0·03	0·02	4·49	36·50	0·52	8·25	16·60	6·98	68·84
Total ..	7·85	0·06	0·47	0·05	1·52	9·95	31·26	1·39	1·26	3·14	17·23	54·28	1,645·75	340·73	238·30	1,005·77	432·03	3,662·58

TABLE 'R'—*contd.*

Expenditure on Education by sources at each stage, 1946-47.

(Rupees in Lakhs).

Province	Total Indirect Expenditure						Total (Direct and Indirect) Expenditure					
	Expenditure from					Total	Expenditure from					Total
	Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Munici-pal Funds	Fees	Endow ments etc.		Govt. Funds	District Board Funds	Munici-pal Funds	Fees	Endow-ments etc.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Assam	17·51	1·50	0·25	3·18	5·30	27·74	70·66	10·95	2·11	26·61	14·17	124·50
West Bengal	29·06	1·96	0·92	10·04	18·72	60·70	142·41	24·79	17·78	186·13	76·43	447·54
Bihar	30·18	5·58	0·86	9·35	12·79	58·76	76·76	69·75	10·83	95·55	46·23	299·12
Bombay	74·50	6·79	4·24	11·21	20·10	116·84	442·12	29·74	111·98	271·89	104·38	960·11
C. P. & Berar	23·61	4·69	3·11	4·98	5·20	41·59	101·70	24·63	21·64	46·52	20·79	215·28
Madras	103·12	8·54	3·28	50·02	73·37	238·33	643·92	156·70	41·48	238·70	215·06	1295·86
Orissa	16·95	0·47	0·10	1·43	3·10	22·05	66·64	3·40	0·11	14·95	6·44	91·54
East Punjab	16·74	1·90	1·00	1·80	12·27	33·71	104·64	22·02	7·31	58·94	33·07	225·98
United Provinces ..	66·47	17·48	6·61	40·49	66·07	197·12	327·57	46·11	35·41	181·17	120·20	710·46
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1·63	0·01	0·04	0·04	0·47	2·19	10·85	0·23	1·75	5·47	5·22	23·52
Coorg	0·38	0·05	..	..	0·29	0·72	2·13	0·85	0·07	0·78	0·72	4·55
Delhi	8·99	0·21	0·51	1·33	3·81	14·85	45·49	0·73	8·75	17·92	10·80	83·69
Total ..	389·14	49·18	20·92	133·87	221·49	814·60	2,034·89	389·90	259·22	1,144·63	653·51	4,482·15

TABLE 'S'

Statement of replies from Provinces/Areas to the Questionnaire of Ministry of Education, Govt. of India

Q. 1 **What is the present position in your province about** :—

(*a*) **Junior Basic** (Primary), (*b*) Senior Basic (Middle), (*c*) Middle Departments of High Schools with regard to

Province	Number of Schools			Students on Roll			Percentage of (6-11) age group at present attending Junior Basic Schools	Percentage of (11-14) age group attending Senior Basic Schools and Middle Departments of High Schools	Average distance in miles between schools		
	Junior Basic (Primary)	Senior Basic (Middle)	Middle Departments of High Schools	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Departments of High Schools			Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Departments of High Schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	7,574	742		3,93,247	95,613		No Information		1½	1½	¼ in urban 6 to 10 in Rural
West Bengal	13,521	986	761	10,94,145	39,316	56,000	48	4·7	1½	6	7
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	17,989	4,715	1,181	14,92,613	1,72,429	1,55,595	56·3	22·8	Rural : about five miles		
C. P. & Berar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	30,194	2,040	..	33,15,601	1,78,855	..	53·6	5·2	No definite information is possible.		
Orissa	6,624	274	89	2,41,163	26,477	7,960	29·5	6·9	6	12	..
East Punjab	3,246	981	..	2,23,675	1,59,375	..	73	49	(not given)		
United Provinces ..	22,381	1,842	765	16,75,000	2,46,697	3,50,000	35	10	4	8-10	½
Ajmer-Merwara ..	305	33	26	22,358	3,275	3,525	33·1	17·6	3·5	10·5	11
Coorg	94	24	8	11 603	2,560	1,765	61	28	5	15	..
Delhi	303	25	84	37,351	5,430	30,198	28·7	45·1	1	9	5
Himachal Pradesh ..	327	77	17	information not supplied					not uniform		

TABLE 'S'—*contd.*

Q. I. (*contd*)

Province	Average area in square miles served by each School			Average population served by each school			Scale of pay of Teachers in rupees			Number of School Buildings			Average area of a School Building			Average cost of a School Building		
	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Deptts. of High Schools	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Deptts. of High Schools	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Deptts. of High Schools	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Deptts. of High Schools	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Deptts. of High Schools	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Deptts. of High Schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Assam	No Information			1,399	14	286	35-2-55-2-75		40-70 & 30-55	7,574	742		Just sufficient for the building			Rs. 500	Rs. 700	500 to 5000
West Bengal	2·1	29·3	3·8	No Information			27	Varies between 15 & 50	Varies between 25 & 50	13,521	986	761	600 sq. ft.	1,000 sq. ft.	4,000 sq. ft.	2,000	3,000	15,000
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	4·2	16·2	63·9	1,159	4,422	17,654	40-1-50-1½-65.	40-1-50-1½-65.	56-2-80-4-120	3,810	520	(Not available).	45 crores for training colleges/schools also					
C.P. & Berar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	No definite Information			1,700	25,168	..	23-1-58 45-3-90	85 to 175 165 to 245		No definite Information is possible								
Orissa	2·5	42	..	1,500	16,000	..	20-45	30-55		Information not available								
East Punjab	21	138	..	621	2,272	..	40-110	50-125		Ditto.								
United Provinces ..	12	78	2	2,500	20,000	25,000	35-2-65	35-2-65 50-2-80	75-175 120-200	1,119	1,842	..	One bigha	One acre	Three acres	7,000	20,000	50,000
Ajmer-Merwara ..	8	80	92	1,914	17,688	22,450	50-90	68-4-120-5-170.		120	15	..	No reply given					
Coorg	17	66	199	1,794	7,030	21,090	50-90	Do.		94	24	8	1,600 sq. ft.	3,614 sq. ft.	2,028 sq. ft.	(Not supplied		
Delhi ..	1·9	23	7	4,600	56,000	16,000	50-90	(*i*) 68-4-120-5-170. (*ii*)80-220.		80	..	70	Not known					
Himachal Pradesh ..	3	..	..	1,500	..	..	(Different scales in different State exist at present)			327	77	77	Not possible to state			3,000	10,000	20,000

TABLE 'S'—*contd.*

Q—II (a) What in the opinion of your Government are the immediate improvements required by your province in respect of the items given in Q-I ?

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Province</th><th colspan="3">Number of Schools</th><th colspan="3">Students on roll</th><th rowspan="2">Percentage of (6-11) age-group attending Junior Basic Schools</th><th rowspan="2">Percentage of (11-14) age-group attending Senior Basic Schools</th><th colspan="3">Average distance between Schools</th><th colspan="3">Average Area served by each School</th><th colspan="3">Average population served by each School</th><th colspan="3">Scale of pay of Teachers</th><th colspan="3">Number of school Buildings</th><th colspan="3">Area of School Buildings</th><th colspan="3">Cost of School Buildings</th></tr>
<tr><th>Junior Basic</th><th>Senior Basic</th><th>Middle Deptts. of High Schools</th><th>Junior Basic</th><th>Senior Basic</th><th>Middle Deptts. of High Schools</th><th>Junior Basic</th><th>Senior Basic</th><th>Middle Deptts. of High Schools</th><th>Junior Basic</th><th>Senior Basic</th><th>Middle Deptts. of High Schools</th><th>Junior Basic</th><th>Senior Basic</th><th>Middle Deptts. of High Schools</th><th>Junior Basic</th><th>Senior Basic</th><th>Middle Deptts. of High Schools</th><th>Junior Basic</th><th>Senior Basic</th><th>Middle Deptts. of High Schools</th><th>Junior Basic</th><th>Senior Basic</th><th>Middle Deptts. of High Schools</th><th>Junior Basic</th><th>Senior Basic</th><th>Middle Deptts. of High Schools</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1)</td><td>(2)</td><td>(3)</td><td>(4)</td><td>(5)</td><td>(6)</td><td>(7)</td><td>(8)</td><td>(9)</td><td>(10)</td><td>(11)</td><td>(12)</td><td>(13)</td><td>(14)</td><td>(15)</td><td>(16)</td><td>(17)</td><td>(18)</td><td>(19)</td><td>(20)</td><td>(21)</td><td>(22)</td><td>(23)</td><td>(24)</td><td>(25)</td><td>(26)</td><td>(27)</td><td>(28)</td><td>(29)</td><td>(30)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assam .. ..</td><td colspan="29">More Nursery classes should be started in some of the Primary/Basic schools, and scales of pay of teachers be raised for the present</td></tr>
<tr><td>West Bengal .. ..</td><td colspan="29">Introduction of Universal Free Compulsory Education</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bihar .. ..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bombay .. ..</td><td colspan="29">.. .. Compulsory Primary Education for children age-group (6-11) to be introduced within 10 years ; recruitment of 50,000 additional teachers</td></tr>
<tr><td>C. P. & Berar .. ..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr>
<tr><td>Madras .. ..</td><td colspan="29">Introduction of Compulsory Basic Education for 35 lakhs of children in 10 years., training of 1·5 lakhs more teachers revision of pay scales of teachers, construction of more school buildings and supply of mid-day meals to school children</td></tr>
<tr><td>Orissa .. ..</td><td colspan="29">Compulsory Education for children in age-group (6-11) to be introduced in 10 years ; acceleration in measures, of training of teachers ; Enrolment in Senior Basic School for vocational training to be increased</td></tr>
<tr><td>East Punjab .. ..</td><td colspan="29">No reply given</td></tr>
<tr><td>United Provinces ..</td><td colspan="29">Proposes to open 17,600 Jr. Basic schools in 4 years at the rate of 4,400 schools each year, also 1,000 more Sr. Basic Schools will be opened in the same period when compulsion will be introduced.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ajmer-Merwara ..</td><td colspan="29">Conversion of all schools to Basic Schools, and to introduce compulsory education for children age-group 6-14 ; 22,500 more children in a period of 5 years will be educated for which 300 additional teachers and 60 buildings are required</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coorg .. ..</td><td colspan="29">For introduction of compulsory and free education, 60 more Junior Basic school buildings and 340 teachers ; 60 more Senior Basic school buildings and 264 teachers are required</td></tr>
<tr><td>Delhi .. ..</td><td colspan="29">Introduction of free and compulsory education throughout the province and construction of more school buildings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Himachal Pradesh ..</td><td colspan="29">More Basic and High Schools will be started ; Untrained teachers will be trained ; More school buildings are to be constructed ; Vocational Training also will be introduced</td></tr>
</table>

TABLE 'S'—*contd.*

Province	Q-II—(*b*)—Estimated cost of items shown in Q-II (*a*)													Q-III (*a*) What in the opinion of your Government should be the ratio of contribution for Compulsory Education between		
	Number of Schools				Scales of pay of Teachers				Cost of School Buildings							
	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Deptts. of High Schools	Total	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Deptts. of High Schools	Total	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Middle Deptts. of High Schools	Total	Grand Total	Govt. of India	Provincial Govt.	Local Bodies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Assam	As the plan is not finalised it is not possible to give an idea of the estimated cost.													75%	25%	..
West Bengal ..	1,685 lakhs yearly	1,005 lakhs yearly	845 lakhs yearly	3,535 lakhs yearly	45–90	60–140	80–220 150–300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1st 2 years 100% Next 3 years 75% Afterwards 50%	25 % 50 %	
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay ..	17 crores per year after compulsion	12½ crores per year after compulsion		30 crores per year after compulsion	..	..	..	..	(46¼ crores including Colleges/Schools)					30%	40%	30%
C. P. & Berar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	30 crores in a period of 10 years				6 crores roughly per year				122 crores approximately					50%	50%	..
Orissa	2 to 4½ crores per year during compulsion	3½ crores yearly when scheme is in full operation		7 crores approx. per year	Not known and not available				..	..	..	..	..	No reply has been given		

TABLE ' S '—*contd.*

Province	Q—II (*b*)—Estimated cost of items shown in Q-II (*a*)												Q-III (*a*) What in the opinion of your Government should be the ratio of contribution for Compulsory Education between		
	Number of Schools				Scales of pay of Teachers				Cost of School Buildings						
(1)	Junior Basic (2)	Senior Basic (3)	Middle Deptts. of High Schools (4)	Total (5)	Junior Basic (6)	Senior Basic (7)	Middle Deptts. of High Schools (8)	Total (9)	Junior Basic (10)	Senior Basic (11)	Middle Deptts. of High Schools (12)	Total (13)	Govt. of India (14)	Provincial Govt. (15)	Local Bodies (16)
East Punjab ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50%	50%	..
United Provinces	2½ crores yearly	57 lakhs yearly		..	..	..	..	..	2¼ crores for repairs and construction of new ones				30%	50%	20%
Ajmer-Merwara ..	22 lakhs approximately in a period of 5 years								11 lakhs roughly in a period of 5 years				50%	..	50%
Coorg	..	..	..	..	2 lakhs per year	2½ lakhs per year	..	4½ lakhs per year	5 lakhs total	12 lakhs total	..	17 lakhs Total	75%	..	25%
Delhi	Approximate total cost of 120 lakhs after compulsion as recurring expenditure each year								1 crore approx. total	..	..	..	90%	..	10%
Himachal Pradesh	Information has not been supplied								..	Not available			40%	40%	20%

TABLE 'S'—*concld.*

	Q—III (b)	Q—IV			Q—V	Q—VI				Q—VII				Q—VIII			
Province	Does the Provincial Govt. agree that a fixed percentage of the total budget of (*i*) Province (*ii*) Local Bodies should be earmarked for Education	What percentage of Capital outlay on Educational Development, in the opinion of your Government can be met from			Are there any untapped sources of revenue in your province	The general feeling of the Committee was that (*i*) Educational expenditure should not be tacked on to any specific taxation and (*ii*) No special Educational tax should be levied				What is the opinion of your Govt. about the following suggestions				If your Govt. agrees to the suggestions given in No. VII, kindly give an approximate idea of the income which may be derived from each of the three items mentioned there in			
						Does your Govt. agree that the following taxes should not be levied for Education		If you are in favour of such a tax, what would be the amount you expect from									
		Existing Revenue	Loans	Private Benefactions		Special Provincial Tax	Local Tax	Provincial Tax	Local Tax	(1) A fixed percentage of the income of all religious endowments be earmarked for Education	If No. (1) be agreeable, what should be the percentage	(2) All contributions for education approved by Provl. Govt. should be exempted from income tax	(3) In case of Industrial and business concerns, all expenditure for education approved by Provincial Govt. should be considered as establishment expenses	(1)	(2)	(3)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Assam ..	Yes	13·5	..	1·05	Nil	Yes	Yes	Amount to be raised under investigation		Yes	under consideration	Yes	..	under cosideration			
West Bengal	Yes	Nil	80	20	..	Yes	Yes	..	..	Religious bodies may object.	..	Agreed	Agreed	Difficult to say at present			
Bihar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay ..	Not desirable to have a permanent fixed allocation	As much Capital outlay as possible may be made by loans	..	20%	No possibility	Yes	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	(Under consideration)	..	Agrees	Agrees	Not possible at present to give the expected income			
C.P. & Berar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Madras ..	Not feasible	No percentage can be fixed		Nil	No	Yes	Yes	Can't say	1·4 crores	No	..	Yes	Ele. Edn. Act may be amended accordingly	No definet information			
Orissa ..	No reply has been given.	No reply			..	..	..	No reply	..	..	..	No reply at all		..	..	..	..
East Punjab..	Yes	Nil	..	Nil	None	No reply				Think it to be cumbersome				Cannot say at present			
United Provinces	No	No Fixed percentage			No	Under consideration				No	..	Under detaild examination		Does not arise			
Ajmer-Merwara	Yes	100%	..	–	None	Yes	Yes	..	..	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	No estimate of the income can be given			
Coorg ..	Yes	100%	Nil	Nil	Yes Sales tax, Agricultural Income-tax, Excise Duty on Coffee etc.	Yes	Yes	..	..	..	Idea is a sound one—But no sources of income in Coorg						
Delhi ..	Yes	20%	80%	Nil	Not known	No	A special tax for Education should be levied	Depends on nature and incidence of taxation		Yes	10%	Yes	Yes	No idea of income as figures are not available			
Himachal Pradesh ..	Yes	95%	..	5%	Source of income will develop as industries and commerce develop	Yes	Yes	..	..	Yes	20%	Yes	Yes	Data not available to form an idea of income			

APPENDIX 'D'

A NOTE BY THE HON'BLE MR. N. R. SARKER ON RECOMMENDATION NO. XI OF THE REPORT

I am sorry I am unable to agree with the recommendation No. xi of the Committee for the following reasons.

2. Ear-marking of revenue, as is well known, is bad finance ; for, by introducing rigidity in a field where elasticity is essential, it interferes with the periodical allocation of resources to the best advantage on the principle of equi-marginal return.

3. Ear-marking 20% of revenue receipts for expenditure on education does not appear to be advisable on certain practical considerations also. It would be specially inappropriate in the present inflationary conditions prevailing in the country.

4. The need and urgency for educational advancement are new widely felt and it has been assigned a priority of place in our programme of development. A fixed allocation in terms of percentage will not indicate any special emphasis on educational progress so long as plans and schemes are not ready for being put into effect. If and when such plans are ready and found to be well worth putting into operation, there should not be any doubt about finding the requisite amount of money for the purpose as Government should, in that case, be prepared to shoulder the financial responsibility even by additional taxation.

5. On the other hand, such fixed percentage once ear-marked for expenditure on education may quite naturally encourage other departments to insist on similar earmarking for their benefit and it may not be easy to resist such demand. At a time when the demands for an all-round development of the province cover a wide field and are sometimes dependent on uncertain factors fixed percentages would tend to make the structure of the provincial public finance rigid, hide-bound and shorn of its elasticity. This cannot but hinder progress.

6. In allocating available resources the most important point for consideration is the extent of preparedness of a particular department with its workable plans and the money required for the purpose. This alone can provide an objective approach to the need of the various departments and it is not the percentage of revenues earmarked for a particular department that is really on any practical consideraion. In a province which is to work upon very limited resources the condition of preparedness, the workability and comprehensiveness of schemes and considerations of priority are of utmost importance.

7. It must be recognised that progress in education has necessarily to keep pace with economic progress. Any attempt to force the pace of education without regard to the state of our economic progress must defeat itself. Under the condition of poverty in the country and particularly in the present inflationary condition it would be ultimately good for the cause of education itself, if immediately it could to a certain extent yield priority to more directly productive expenditure. This should not be difficult, either, as all aspects of education need not have the same priority in this context. The need for such adjustment and elasticity in our national programme is inherent in our economy and essential to its functioning properly.

I am of the opinion that universal compulsory Primary Education and the all-round development of higher education are tasks of such vast magnitude that within the limited resources of provincial finance it would be impossible to finance these schemes, whatever may be the percentage fixed by the Government. In my view the Government should seriously consider the question of levying a separate tax specifically for financing education as has been done in other countries and as I have indicated in my memorandum already sent.

N. R. SARKER.

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